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General's Highway — Gateway to Sequoia National Park and Giant Forest

a few *Facts* about
TULARE COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
"Garden of the Sun"

*Eco cond. Tulare co.
Water devel " "
Co. govt. " "*

Tulare County's New \$3,696,000 Courthouse — Dedicated Sunday, April 13, 1958.



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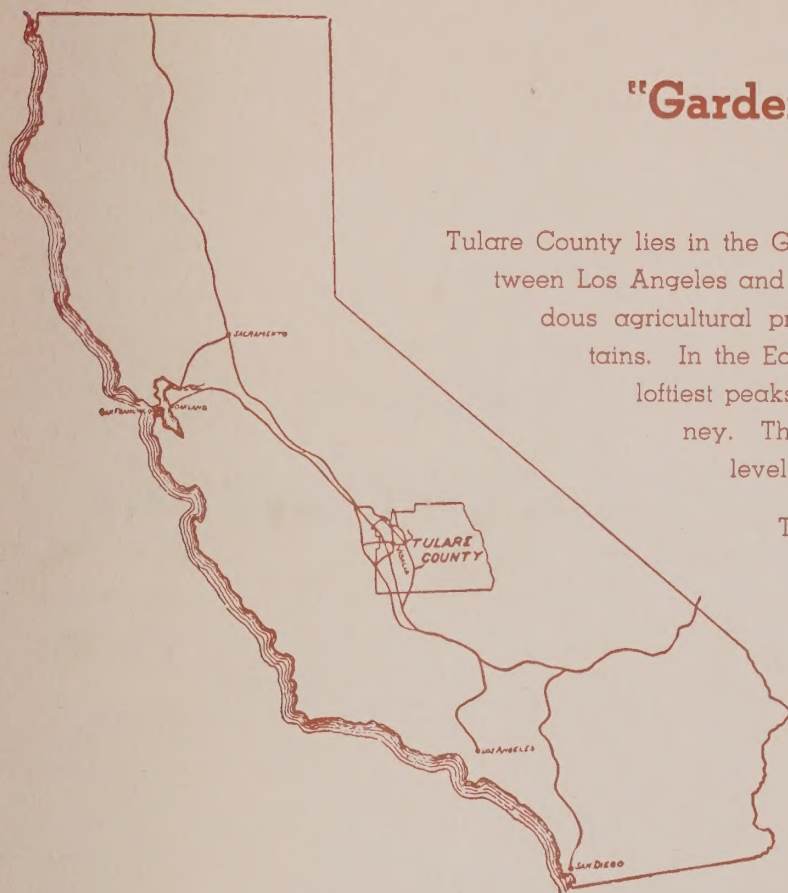
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THIS IS TULARE COUNTY

"Garden Of The Sun"



Tulare County lies in the Great San Joaquin Valley about midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. It is famous for its tremendous agricultural production and beautiful High Sierra Mountains. In the Eastern portion of the county are some of the loftiest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, including Mt. Whitney. The Western part of the county includes the level floor of the great Central Valley.

The growth of Tulare county has kept pace with the phenomenal development of California. On July 10, 1852, a small group of voters met under the Charter Oak Tree, at Venice Hill, and cast their ballots for the creation of a new county. The great tule bordered lake known as Tulare Lake, was discovered by the Spanish explorers previous to 1806 and named Laguna de los Tulares. It is from this landmark that the lower valley was called Valle de los Tulares. Tulare County also derived its

name from this early day landmark, most of which is now in Kings County.

Tulare County contains 4,935 square miles of approximately 3,112,320 acres. Today, about one-fourth of this acreage is suitable for cultivation with most of the remainder given to the foothill and mountain country. In the early days the county was a grazing country. Then in the 1870-80 period it became a great wheat producing area. In the 1890-1910 period oranges and other fruits were introduced and have grown into stable income producing crops. In the 1910 period the dairy industry expanded greatly, primarily manufacturing milk products. Cotton and vegetables are major crops which have developed since 1920.

There are seven incorporated cities and forty-five smaller communities, some with post office facilities, which offer good homes, churches, schools and recreation. Good government provides the citizens of these areas with many services.

For many years Tulare County has been called the county of diversity. It still meets that description and has also adopted the name "Garden of the Sun." Its magnificence can be realized only after being seen.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN TULARE COUNTY AND U. S. POST OFFICES

*Visalia (County Seat) ...	331 feet above sea level
*Tulare	289 feet above sea level
*Porterville	393 feet above sea level
*Dinuba	322 feet above sea level
*Lindsay	383 feet above sea level
*Exeter	386 feet above sea level
*Woodlake	440 feet above sea level

The general slope of the land on the floor of the valley is from east to west.

POPULATION - TULARE COUNTY - 1958

(Approx.) 158,287

Official Tulare County Plat Shows 4863 Square Miles (3,112,320 Acres) in Tulare County. Of the above acreage only 49.2% is taxable. Non taxable land 50.8%. Compilations made by Office of Phillip Lucas, County Assessor.

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES IN COUNTY HAVING U. S. POST OFFICES

*Alpaugh	*Orosi
*Badger	*Pixley
*California Hot Springs	*Poplar
**Camp Nelson	*Posey (Jack Ranch)
*Cutler	*Richgrove
*Ducor	**Sequoia National Park
*Earlimart	*Springville
*Farmersville	*Strathmore
*Goshen	*Sultana
*Ivanhoe	*Terra Bella
*Johnsontdale	*Three Rivers
*Kaweah	*Tipton
**Kings Canyon	*Traver
National Park	*Waukena
*Lemon Cove	*Woodville
**Mineral King	*Yettem

*Year round Post Offices

**Summer Season Post Offices only

MORE THAN HALF OF COUNTY ACREAGE IS NON-TAXABLE

STATE LANDS	Computed Acreage	SPECIAL	Computed Acreage
School Lands	440.00	Tulare County	1,855.40
State Hospital	680.00	Visalia City	302.46
Mountain Home State Forest	4,440.00	Porterville City	618.90
Division of Forestry	6.00	Tulare City	15.00
Highways & Deeded Roads	20,000.00	Lindsay City	21.09
Tax Deeded Lands	550.83	Exeter City	8.26
Whitaker Forest	320.00	Woodlake City	11.31
	26,436.83	Dinuba City	15.76
		Memorial Districts	80.40
INCORPORATE CITY STREETS		Cemeteries	209.00
Dinuba	176.90	Kaweah Delta Water Conservation	145.00
Exeter	117.70	Mosquito Abatement	1.88
Lindsay	157.70	Housing Authority	148.51
Porterville	316.30	Woodville Public Utility District	.22
Tulare	488.58	Alta Irrigation District	.94
Visalia	446.00	Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District	1,438.00
Woodlake	80.70	Lindmore I. D.	9.68
	1,783.88	Terra Bella Irrigation District	3,348.00
U. S. LANDS	Computed Acreage	Alpaugh I. D.	94.50
Success Dam & Reservoir	4,354.99	Lower Tule I. D.	5.00
Terminus Dam & Reservoir	3,068.58	Vandalia I. D.	72.93
U. S. Lands (open acreage incl. Public Domain)	24,549.00	Ivanhoe I. D.	10.00
San Joaquin Land Utilization Project	5,157.00	Alta Hospital District	3.58
Kings Canyon National Park	101,630.00	Sierra View Hospital District	8.50
Sequoia National Park	380,838.00	Tulare Hospital District	8.38
Sequoia National Forest	707,580.00	School Districts	1,675.77
Inyo National Forest	184,310.00		10,108.47
U. S. Lands (open acreage incl. Public Domain-Inyo)	77,040.00		
Friant-Kern Canal	3,103.00		
Tule Indian Reservation	54,000.00		
U. S. Post Offices	2.10		
Housing Administration	5.00		
	1,545,637.67		

Grand Total acreage 1,583,966.85 Non Taxable

Non-Taxable Acreage 50.8%

Taxable Acreage 49.2%

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ALMOST HALF OF CALIFORNIA

(By Associated Press 4-16-1957)

This may come as a surprise to many: Uncle Sam owns almost half of California.

This has been true ever since California became a state but few, except those directly involved gave it much thought.

Now public interest in the federal government's land ownership is sharpening. There are two reasons. The government needs and is acquiring more land for military use. The public is being permitted to acquire small chunks of federal land for private use.

California's land area totals 100,313,600 acres. Of this, the federal government in 1956 owned 46,855,183 acres, or 46.7 percent.

The 18 national forests, for instance, cover approximately one fifth of the surface of California with a total of 19,142,304 acres.

The federal government's land holdings are vast in all western states. It owns 87 percent of Nevada, 69.8 percent of Arizona, 51.3 percent of Oregon, and 44.6 percent of New Mexico.

The general services administration reports that as of June 30, 1956, the military had 3,666,474 acres of land in this state. This represented an increase of 1,205,321 acres since 1945.

The state board of equalization estimates that military lands represent a tax loss of \$989,000 annually to counties and school districts.

But officials involved in land acquisition say this loss can be considered generally offset by other factors. Establishment of military bases causes communities to spring up around them and increases the populations of existing towns. This results in more business and an increase in the value of the property enjoying the benefits of more economic activity.

And, federal officials stress, all of this military land use is based on need — the nation's defense need on which a monetary value cannot be placed.

Officials say more than 50 percent of the land acquired for the military came in transfer from other federal holdings.



COMMUNITIES IN TULARE COUNTY

There are seven incorporated Cities in the County of Tulare: Visalia, Tulare, Porterville, Dinuba, Lindsay, Exeter and Woodlake. There are many unincorporated communities, some of which date back almost to the first settlers in the County.

VISALIA which became the seat of county government by election of the people on September 7, 1853, is the largest City in the County, and while it is north of the geographical center of the floor of the Valley, it is close to the center of the heavier populated areas of the County. In addition to having the Tulare County Courthouse and other County facilities, it is surrounded by a rich agricultural area and highly diversified with deciduous fruit trees and field crops. The 1958 population is approximately 14,521 with an equal population surrounding the incorporated area.

The City of TULARE is second in size in the County, and came into being with the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1871. The Railroad located its shops here and for many years the town was known as a railroad town and shopping center for a very large area. A number of years later the Railroad moved its shops to Bakersfield and the City of Tulare became what it is today, a very important City with an agricultural background of field crops and tree fruits, but cotton and dairying taking first position in recent years. Like others in Tulare County, this City keeps pace with growth and is modern in every respect. 1958 estimated population within the city limits is set at 13,253, with an equal population in the surrounding area.

The City of PORTERVILLE, the largest City in southern Tulare County, is one of the oldest communities in the County, and rated high before the coming of the Southern Pacific east side branch in 1887. It is the shopping center of a very large area in the southern end of the County including the foothills to the east. The surrounding district is rich in agriculture with citrus fruits predominating, but other tree fruits and field crops contribute greatly to the district's economy. In recent years table grapes and cotton have come into particular prominence in this area. 1958 estimates of population within the City is about 7,802, with a like population surrounding the City.

The City of DINUBA is the largest incorporated City in northern Tulare County, and the 1958 population figures show 5,428 within the City and a like population in the surrounding area. Dinuba came into being with the building of the east side branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1887, and is now known as the raisin grape center of Tulare County, although in recent years tree and field crops have come into prominence. The trading area of this City extends north to the Fresno County line with a large area in the other three directions.

The City of LINDSAY came into being with the building of the east side branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1887, and is known as the center of the citrus industry in Tulare County. The population in 1958 is set at 5,492, with a like population in the surrounding area. Not unlike other Tulare County communities, the Lindsay district is highly diversified with tree and field crops. Hillsides to the east are farmed to early spring vegetable crops.

The City of EXETER in 1958 showed a population of 4,165 with a similar population in the district outside. This little City is known as the Emperor grape district of the County; however, it has a vast acreage of citrus fruits and other tree crops. Exeter is also known as the cold storage center of the Valley with 20 such plants with a total storage capacity of 2634 cars.

The City of WOODLAKE is the youngest incorporated City in the County, but its existence dates back to the building of the Visalia Electric Railroad in 1905. Its greatest impetus was given about the year 1912 when Gilbert F. Stevenson, a millionaire from Southern California, came in as a developer. This little City has a rich background of citrus culture and other tree crops. It also has high class grape vineyards, and lying next to the foothills, its economy is well supported by the beef cattle business. 1958 population shows 2,525 with an equal number living outside the incorporated area.

In the above description of these Cities, no mention has been made of the schools, churches, business districts, etc. because every City or community in Tulare County has its fair share of each in accordance with its size. Manufacturing is well dispersed through all areas of the County, and while the plants would be considered small by comparison with those in the metropolitan centers of the State, they are rich in productivity and of such nature as to bolster the economy of the County and broaden the tax base.

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

ALLENSWORTH, is a small community of farm workers situated about 7 miles southwest of Earlimart.

ALPAUGH, one of the older towns of the county, is located in the southwestern corner.

ANGIOLA, is a small community about 10 miles northwest of Pixley.

BADGER, the scenic section of Tulare County up in the Sierras east of Dinuba near lumbering, stock raising and a tungsten mine.

BALANCE ROCK, in extreme southeast corner of Tulare County. A mountain resort at the headwaters of the Kern River.

CALIFORNIA HOT SPRINGS, a year around mountain health resort located on picturesque Deer Creek and widely known for its mineral baths.

CAMERON CREEK COLONY, lies about a mile north of Farmersville, a community made up chiefly of farm workers.

CAMP NELSON, a mountain resort on the Tule River and starting point for pack trains to the High Sierra and the Giant Sequoia.

CAMP WISHON, is a summer resort of privately owned homes on the Tule River in the mountains east of Springville.

CUTLER, an agricultural center and shipping point in the northern foothill area.

DUCOR, a community located on Highway 65, the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe in the center of a wheat growing section.

EARLIMART, an agricultural shipping point located on Highway U. S. 99 and the Southern Pacific south of Tulare in the cotton district.

EAST OROSI, is a small shipping point and is in the heart of the early vegetable belt.

FARMERSVILLE, in a diversified agricultural section, this is one of the oldest communities in Tulare County.

GOSHEN, this small town lies just off Highway U. S. 99 and on the Southern Pacific, seven miles west of Visalia.

IVANHOE, an important community in the citrus and grape section northeast of Visalia.

JOHNSONDALE, a lumber town deep in the Sierras on the Kern River, east of Porterville.

KAWEAH, two miles north of Three Rivers in the apple growing section, is the site of the Kaweah Post Office.

LEMON COVE, a citrus center along Highway 198, about 18 miles east of Visalia.

LIND COVE is a small community of farm workers and of small fruit farms situated about three miles southwest of Lemon Cove.

LINNELL, originated as a Government Camp for migratory fruit and field crop workers. Located between Visalia and Farmersville.

MONSON, on the Southern Pacific north of Visalia in a farming section with many fine orchards and vineyards.

MINERAL KING, an old mining settlement and summer resort is a proposed World's Winter Playground. It is a game refuge in the Sequoia National Forest 30 miles east of Three Rivers.

NEW LONDON, is one of the communities created in recent years, and lies about three miles east of Traver. Its inhabitants are chiefly agricultural workers.

OROSI, a flourishing community of small farms of citrus and grapes east of Dinuba in the foothill section. Orosi has a weekly newspaper.

PIXLEY, a rich farming district in the artesian country located on the U. S. 99 and the Southern Pacific in the southwestern end of the county in the cotton district.

PLAINVIEW, is a small community of farm workers about 4 miles west of Strathmore.

PLANO, lies just south of the City of Porterville along the Tule River, and its history dates back to the Butterfield Stage days.

POPLAR, a rich diversified farming district west and south from Porterville.

POSEY, a mountain resort southeast of Porterville.

RICHGROVE, is a community of small farms situated about 2 miles inside the Tulare County line just north of the Kern County line.

ROADS END, about 21 miles above Kernville on the Kern River. A mountain resort in beautiful setting with unusual rock formations and coloring.

SEVILLE, is a small community on the east side branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, and is in the heart of the early vegetable district.

SPRINGVILLE, home of the Tulare-Kings County Sanatorium and is a lumber and tourist outfitting center.

STRATHMORE, on Highway 65 between Porterville and Lindsay in the citrus and olive area. Strathmore has a weekly newspaper.

SULTANA, just east of Dinuba in an area producing grapes and citrus fruits.

TERRA BELLA, on Highway 65, the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe, producing olives, citrus and fresh vegetables. Terra Bella has a weekly newspaper.

THREE RIVERS, at the junction of the Kaweah River and Highway 198 in the foothills with income from ranching, apples and tourists.

TEVISTON, a Farm Labor community located between Pixley and Earlimart on Highway 99.

TIPTON, along U. S. 99 and the Southern Pacific in the cotton belt.

TRAYER, one time flourishing center of the Alta Irrigation District until surrounding land was ruined by over irrigation. This situation has been corrected and the land is again producing fine crops.

WAUKENA, on the Santa Fe between Tulare and Corcoran, in the alfalfa and dairy belt.

WHITE RIVER, is an old mining camp, a short history of which will be found elsewhere in this book.

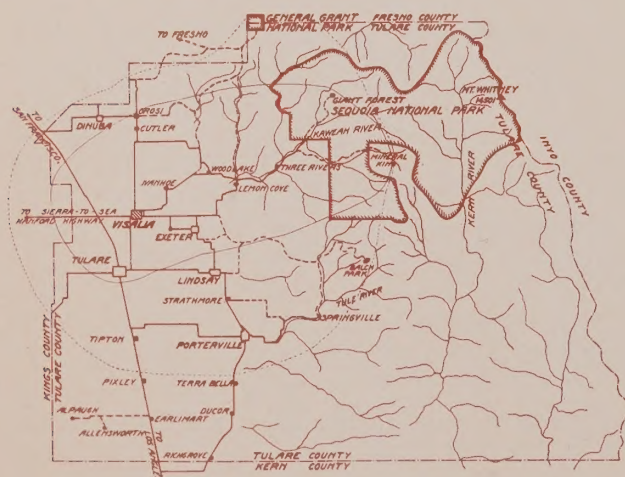
WILSONIA, a mountain resort of individually owned mountain homes in the General Grant area of Kings Canyon National Park.

WOODVILLE, a diversified farm area eight miles west of Porterville.

YETTEM, originally an Armenian Colony whose name is Armenian for "Garden of Eden."

COTTON CENTER, a small community of farm workers about half way between Tipton and Porterville.

NORTH DINUBA, is a small shipping point on the east side branch of the Santa Fe Railroad.



INTER - CENSUS POPULATION

(Tulare County Planning Commission)
Tulare County and Selected Communities

CITY	POPULATION	Last Census or Special Census
Dinuba	5,428	December 1955
Visalia	15,300	May 1959
Tulare	13,253	May 1955
Woodlake	2,525	April 1950
Exeter	4,165	October 1955
Lindsay	5,492	October 1955
Porterville	7,802	November 1954

Population Counts have been conducted in the following communities by the Tulare County Planning Commission staff on the dates indicated:

Badger	120	July 1957
Crowley District (Visalia)	2,554	May 1958
Ducor	171	July 1957
Earlimart	2,784	October 1957
Goshen	1,048	May 1958
Ivanhoe	1,833	May 1958
Lemon Cove	136	July 1957
Orosi	955	February 1958
Patterson Tract	540	May 1958
Poplar	1,430	January 1958
Richgrove	862	January 1958
Strathmore	1,300	July 1957
Terra Bella	867	January 1958
Tipton	969	July 1957
Waukena	63	July 1957
Yettem	284	July 1957

Population Estimates have been made by the Tulare County Planning Commission staff for the following communities:

Alpaugh	640
Cutler	2,000
Farmersville	2,480
Monson	100
Pixley	1,200
Seville	225
Sultana	350
Teviston	500
*Three Rivers area	960
Traver	400
Woodville	650

*From Ash Mountain south to approximately one mile south of the south fork of the Kaweah River and including the north fork of the Kaweah River but not including the population at Ash Mountain Park Headquarters.

COUNTY RANKS HIGH IN AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

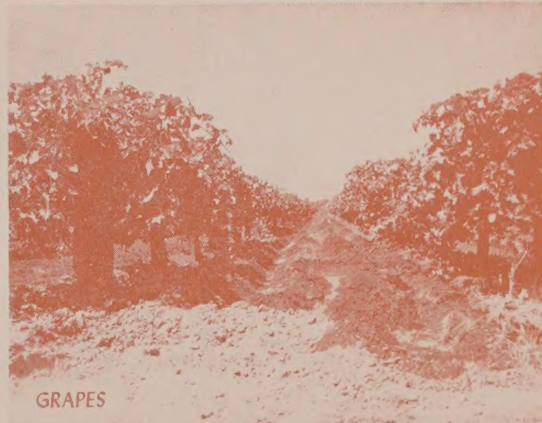
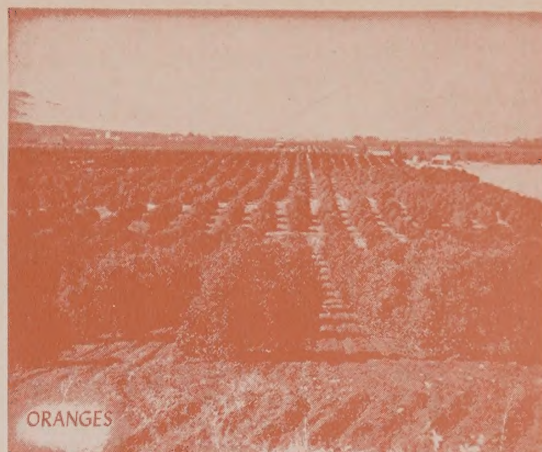
Tulare County, situated in the fertile San Joaquin Valley, usually ranks among the first two counties in the United States in the value of its agricultural products. Agriculture is the county's basic business and as a matter of fact it is one of the few leading agricultural counties in which the fundamental source of income is farming. The intensive cultivation of "specialty crops," citrus and grapes constitutes a large proportion of the agricultural income. At the same time there is a great diversity spread through dairying, poultry, livestock, small grains, hay, cotton, early potatoes, truck vegetables, peaches, apricots, olives, plums, prunes and walnuts.

One of the advantages of growing these specialty crops is their maturing at times when other areas' produce is not on the market. Much of the county's cultivated acreage is in grapes well balanced between table, wine and raisin varieties. Citrus, predominately oranges, account for the next most sizeable acreage. The acreage and therefore production of navels is much greater than the valencia variety. Lemons, grapefruit, tangerines and limes are also produced. Other major crops are peaches, plums and figs. Tulare County grows more olives than any other county in the state and has the largest olive plant in the world.

The county is a large wine producing section with excellent wineries. The amount of wine produced has shown a healthy growth.

Five field crops, wheat, barley, alfalfa, cotton and potatoes are important. The long staple variety of cotton, peculiar to the Southern San Joaquin Valley, is cultivated extensively for its high yield per acre. Alfalfa is an adjunct of the grazing and dairying industry. The milk producing cows and processing plants are located in the flat part of the valley with easy access to rapid transportation facilities. The volume of milk has been increasing steadily and more and more is going into market milk for the Los Angeles and San Francisco consumption. The mountains and foothills still have large ranches and the grazing herds of beef cattle which once roamed the county. Tulare County's livestock industry is also important both in the production of eggs and chickens.

Tulare County is primarily dependent upon water from irrigation for its crops. Most all the crops are irrigated except a few field crops which are dry farmed. The present water developments are orientated toward stabilizing the farms with an adequate water supply. All this intensive agriculture has led to mechanization until the county is one of the largest users of farm machinery.



TULARE COUNTY HARVESTS CROPS EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR

Below is listed crops grown in commercial quantities. The figures indicate the month, or months, they are harvested.

No attempt has been made to show months in which such crops are shipped as modern storage facilities permit holding some crops many months.

For details as to acreage, money value, etc., refer to Annual Report — Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner, Room 12E, Ground Floor, Tulare County Courthouse, Visalia, California. These figures vary from year to year.

(Courtesy Elvin O. Mankins, Agricultural Commissioner)

ORCHARD CROPS

	Months Harvested
Citrus	
Grapefruit	11-12-1-2-3-4-5-6
Lemons	10-11-12-1-2-3-4
Limes	10-11
Navels	11-12-1-2-3-4
Valencias	3-4-5-6-7
Tangerines	11-12-1

Deciduous and Grapes

Almonds	8
Apples	6-7 11-12
Apricots	6-7
Cherries	5-6
Figs	6-7
Grapes	
Table	7-8-9-10-11-12
Raisin	8-9
Wine	7-8-9-10-11-12-1
Nectarines	6-7-8-9
Olives	10-11(12-1 oil)
Peaches	
Cling	7-8-9-10
Freestone	5-6-7-8-9-10
Pecans	10-11-12
Pears	6-7-8-9-10
Plums	5-6-7-8-9
Prunes	8-9
Persimmons	10-11
Pistachio Nuts	9-10
Pomegranates	9-10
Quince	10-11
Walnuts	9-10-11

FIELD CROPS

	Months Harvested
Alfalfa	Certified Seed..... 8-9-10
Romona Wheat	Certified Seed..... 6-7-8
California Red Oats	Certified Seed..... 6-7-8
Kanota Oats	Certified Seed..... 6-7
Kanota Oats	Certified Seed, Reg..... 6-7
Ventura Oats	Certified Seed..... 6-7
Ventura Oats	Certified Seed, Reg..... 6-7
Black-eyed Peas	Certified Seed..... 9-10-11-12
Castor Beans	11-12
Cotton	9-10-11-12
Rice	9-10-11
Sugar Beets	7-8-9
Grain	
Barley	6-7-8
Milo	8-9-10-11-12
Oats	6-7-8
Wheat	6-7-8
Corn	9-10-11-12
Hay	
Alfalfa	4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11
Hay and Straw	4-5-6-7
Irrigated Pasture	All Months

TRUCK CROPS

	Months Harvested
Asparagus	4-5-6
Beans - Green	4-5-6 9-10-11
Berries - Bush	5-6
Straw	4-5-6-7
Black-eyed Peas	10-11-12
Cabbage	9-10-11
Corn - Sweet	6-7 10-11
Cucumbers	4-5-6-7-10
Egg Plant	9
Garlic	9-10
Lettuce	3-4 11-12-1
Melons	
Cantaloupe	6-7-8
Casaba	9-10
Cranshaw	9-10
Honey Dew	7-8-9-10
Persian	9-10
Watermelon	7-8
Zucci	4-5-6-7
Okra	6-7
Onions	6-7-8
Peppers	5-6-7-8
Potatoes	
Table	All Months
Certified Seed	10
Peas - Green	4-5 11-12
Romaine	3-4 11-12-1
Squash	4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11
Sweet Potatoes	9-10
Tomatoes	6-7-8-9-10-11

Total 1958 Agricultural Production \$328,584,889.00. This includes livestock not shown in above list.

Citrus	\$59,969,879.00
Deciduous and Grapes	88,246,596.00
Truck Crops	5,751,770.00
Apiculture	157,500.00
Dairy Products	18,429,006.00
Livestock	70,499,065.00
Miscellaneous	3,522,233.00
Poultry	12,130,206.00
Field Crops	69,687,480.00
Subsidy Payments	191,154.00

Tulare County is the second County in the nation in value of its agricultural products and produces highest money return per acre.

California leads all other states for the seventh consecutive year in the number of cattle slaughtered. The meat "team" of producer, feeder, packer and retailer works together while research looks for better methods and new gains for the future.

The California Department of Agriculture (W. C. Jacobsen, Director) reports, that, in 1957 California led all other states in production of 14 fruits, 14 vegetables, 5 field crops and 2 livestock or poultry products (eggs and honey). California produces 100% of the nation's almonds, figs, olives, artichokes, 98.2% of prunes, 92.1% of walnuts, 91.7% of plums, 91.2% of grapes, and 88.8% of apricots. In another report, the Department showed the highest value in production in the state in '57 was in dairy products, at \$355,938,000.

California Leads in Farm Marketing

California again led all other states with respect to cash received from farm marketings during 1958. The five top ranked states appear below with comparative figures for 1957:

1957

California	\$ 2.73 billion
Iowa	2.18 billion
Illinois	1.96 billion
Texas	1.73 billion
Minnesota	1.33 billion
Total U.S. 1957	\$29.76 billion

1958

California	\$ 2.77 billion
Iowa	2.56 billion
Texas	2.29 billion
Illinois	2.10 billion
Minnesota	1.36 billion
Total U.S. 1958	\$33.21 billion

The total U.S. figure of \$33.21 billion for 1958 is an increase of 12 percent over the 1957 figure. Of the U. S. total, cash receipts for crops represented 43 percent; for livestock and livestock products 57 percent.



HISTORY OF TULARE COUNTY

(By Annie R. Mitchell, Joseph E. Doctor, Harold L. Schutt)

In size Tulare County ranks seventh in the State, and like other San Joaquin Valley Counties, nearly half its 4,935 square miles of territory lie in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The area now occupied by Tulare County was the home of the Yokuts, an Indian tribe which was divided into some thirty or so subtribes. These tribes lived throughout the San Joaquin Valley and in the lower foothills. In the mountains were entirely different Indians. These were the Monos, related to the Pah-Ute tribes from the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada.

The Yokuts were not particularly inclined towards agriculture and, consequently, lived on fish, game and such fruits, nuts, and grains as grew without cultivation. The quality of their basketry was excellent. Their habitations were of the lightest material and were of a type easiest to make. They were peaceful but had occasional inter-tribal disputes. Some trading was done with the tribes along the Coast Range to the West, as well as in and beyond the Sierra Nevada to the East. They were not fighters and when the odds were not heavily in their favor, put up little resistance to the Piute raiders who occasionally crossed the mountains into their territory.

Don Pedro Fages was the first white man of record to visit the San Joaquin Valley. He came through





Tejon Pass in 1772 to recapture some deserters. He discovered Tulare Lake which because of the tules he named "Laguna de los Tulares." In 1776 Padre Garces visited as far north as the White River. Gabriel Moraga explored the valley in 1805. He named a great many of the rivers, the only remaining one being the "Rio de los Santos Reyes," translated as Kings River.

Jedediah Strong Smith, an American visiting in the unfriendly Spanish territory was ordered to leave southern California in 1827. He traveled over the Tejon Pass and went north as far as the Stanislaus River. From there he crossed the Sierra Nevada to the Great Salt Lake and was probably the first American man to cross the Sierra Nevada from California.

Thomas L. "Peg-leg" Smith, called by the Spanish "El Cojo" was another early comer to the valley. Reports of his entrance date varies greatly, some believe it to be around 1827 or 1829. He gained quite a reputation as a horse thief and is thought to have encouraged thievery among the Indians.

Other early comers were the Ewing Young group of which Kit Carson was a member. The forty men of this party came north through the Tejon Pass in 1829 and camped and trapped throughout the Valley. They also marked a number of trails. John C. Fremont was the first man to describe in detail the beauty of the Valley. He traveled southward from Sutter's Fort which he left on March 24, 1844.

Early Settlement

The first efforts toward a permanent settlement were made by John Wood on the south bank of the Kaweah River at what is now known as the Kenneth Moore Ranch, 8 miles east of Visalia. Wood and his party, numbering slightly more than a dozen men, arrived on the spot late in the year 1850, and immediately constructed a cabin of oak logs. Wood's party was massacred by Indians in December of 1850.

Tulare County Created

With the diminishing of the excitement in the gold

fields of Mariposa County to the north in the spring of 1852, men commenced to work south. On April 20, 1852, the Legislature created Tulare, Siskiyou, and Sierra Counties. Tulare County's land was taken from the southern portion of Mariposa County. At that time it was very large, extending to the border of Los Angeles. It has since been decreased to its present size by the removal of portions to other counties. The seat of justice was first established at John Wood's cabin, called Woodsville in his honor, and the second week of July, 1852, was set for election. Four commissioners were named by the state to uphold the law and carry out the election. Two polling places were designated, one at Pool's Ferry on the King's River and the other at Wood's cabin on the Kaweah River.

A general conference was held on July 8, 1852, which fixed July 10 as election day. The commissioners went on to the south bank of the Kaweah River and, selecting the most isolated oak, proceeded to hold election on July 10, 1852. On the same day an election was held at Pool's Ferry on the King's River. The officers elected took oath on July 12, but the election was not certified until August 14.

The seat of government eventually chosen was one-half mile east of the Wood cabin and was called New Woodsville. This was close enough to stay within the letter of the Act, making another election unnecessary.

In the meantime, Nathaniel Vise, who had settled 7 miles west of John Wood, had been attracting settlers to his vicinity. A stockade was erected, and thus commenced Visalia.

While the county seat was supposedly at Woodsville, records of meetings show their location in the Wood's Cabin at Buena Vista at Visalia and at the Election Tree as well as at the new community.

In the 1850's cattle and hog raising constituted the chief industry, and rodeos were held semi-annually for the purpose of branding and driving stock to market.

1857—Visalia Now Chief Community

In the year 1857, many of the civic improvements were started. During this twelve-month period the construction of the first school, the first county jail, and the first county courthouse were commenced. Roads were established and conditions further improved as a result of the Kern River gold rush. An avalanche of travel passed through the valley to-



ward the mountains, transforming Visalia into a metropolis. Many returned, disappointed in gold, but settled - satisfied in agriculture and stock raising.

Civilization was advancing when the cloud of the Tule River Indian War appeared on the horizon. After the massacre of the Wood party, troops were sent forth and a fort commenced which was not completed. With advancing civilization, minor conflicts between red and white men occurred, but it was the unjust attack in the dark by a party of whites against an Indian rancheria that complicated matters. Efforts were made by a government sub-agent to bring about a peaceful settlement, but the Indians, gathering in numerical strength, refused to believe him the spokesman of the majority. Finally the report of stolen cattle by the Indians in what is now Frazier Valley set troops in motion in the spring of 1856 and precipitated the Tule Indian War. It was of short duration (six weeks) and resulted in the Indians being dispersed after soldiers from Ft. Miller fired a howitzer at their fortification on Battle Mountain. A series of murders caused troops to force them into a reservation, which still exists as the Tule River Indian Reservation.

In 1862 and 1863 the Indians in the Owens River section were interfering with the activities of Tulare County people east of the Sierra Nevada. In July, 1863, they were subdued, rounded up, and taken to the Tejon Indian Reservation.

The Civil War period was trying for the county. Its early settlers were practically all southerners, but as time went on northern sympathizers arrived and, consequently, when California remained in the Union there was friction. Meetings were held and resolutions passed for this side and that. Union men, forced to leave Texas, arrived. Union troops from northern California, established Camp Babbitt on the edge of Visalia. A Cavalry Company, the Tulare Home Guards, was formed as well as a company of infantry.

Newspaper Plant Is Wrecked

On March 11, 1863, the newspaper plant of the "Equal Rights Expositor" a Southern champion, and published in Visalia, was wrecked for slanderous statements against Lincoln and the Union.

Floods Cause Great Damage

Like other San Joaquin Valley counties, floods and droughts were experienced. The first real flood occurred in the middle of January 1862, when Visalia and its surrounding territory was seriously damaged. Christmas Eve 1867, saw a four-foot wall of water come out of the mountains and flood the lowlands. This flood was caused by a land slide on the South Fork of the Kaweah River, which caused the water to back up behind this dam until force broke it loose, sending the wall of water into the valley below. Minor high-water periods were experienced in 1875 and 1879, but it was not until March 17, 1906, that a real flood was again suffered. In contrast were the droughts of 1864, 1870, and 1877. The first two were heavy blows to the stock raisers. They were, however, better prepared to cope with the situation in 1877.

1955-56 Floods Set New Records

The year 1955 set a new all-time December record of 6.06 inches of rainfall which caused the greatest flood in the history of Tulare County with property damage running into the millions of dollars, but with no loss of life to its inhabitants. Contracts have been let by the Corps of Army Engineers for the building of flood control dams on both the Kaweah and Tule Rivers.

During the fall and winter of 1955, normal snowfall in the Sierra amounted to about ten feet at the 10,000 foot level, with varying amounts on down to about the 4,000 foot level. The snowfall was the result of normal conditions with cold rains in the valley and snow in the mountains. On December 22nd, 1955, a warm rain came in off the south Pacific, dropping 1.77 inches at Giant Forest at the 6,000 foot level. The following day, December 23rd, 11.04 inches of rain fell at Giant Forest, the highest rain recording station in the mountains. Later it was learned this rainfall extended as high as 10,000 or 11,000 foot level, causing tremendous damage in the valley, and cloudburst conditions prevailed as high as Mineral King at the 8,000 foot level. The December storm continued north and caused flood conditions as far as the northern California border.

Visalia was badly flooded due to this December storm and again in January 1956 when Mill Creek plugged with debris and the water spread over the city for the second time in a month.

Early Transportation

Stage lines played a big part in the gradual development of the county. The noted Butterfield stages, from Missouri, following the southern route from St. Louis to San Francisco passed through Visalia until it was discontinued April 6, 1861, due to the Civil War. Roads and trails were built across the mountains to connect with the Owens River Valley, as well as to the Coast Valleys to the west. Many of these were financed and maintained by tolls.

Coming of the Railroad

The coming of the railroad was received with great interest. Tulare County was asked to vote \$378,000 worth of bonds for the 63 miles of track through the county by way of Visalia. The bond measure failed, but the Central Pacific commenced construction from Lathrop in the spring of 1870. As it came south, the tracks passed 6 miles west of Visalia, following a route which was level and where land could be obtained less expensively. Many measures were suggested to amend this misfortune, but the main line of the Central Pacific, now the Southern Pacific, was never changed.

On July 4, 1872, the station 6 miles west of Visalia was named Goshen, and a branch line was later run to Visalia. Twelve miles south of Goshen, the Southern Pacific laid out another town which was called Tulare and located their railroad shops here. As the need for transportation increased, connection lines were constructed between Goshen and Visalia (1874) and between Tulare and Visalia (1888). Construction of the Goshen division to Coalinga, on the



west side of the San Joaquin Valley, was started October 15, 1876. Some historians claim this branch was originally planned to be built over the Coast Range to the Pacific ocean.

East Side Line of the Southern Pacific

A branch railroad line of the Southern Pacific from Fresno south through Dinuba, Exeter, Lindsay, Strathmore, Porterville, Terra Bella, Ducor to Famosa was commenced on December 5th, 1887.

San Francisco and San Joaquin Absorbed

The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad was organized in 1895. It was to be built as a competing line to Bakersfield. Excitement reigned again and efforts were made to bring it through Visalia. Construction commenced at Stockton in 1896, and reached Fresno in the summer of 1897. Visalia's hopes again ran high when rails reached the city on Admission Day, September 9, 1897. The tracks were then continued to Corcoran, where they joined a west side branch of the same company which ran between Fresno and Corcoran by way of Hanford. This line was completed in the spring of 1898, and the same year the rails reached Bakersfield. The west side branch was later changed to be the main line and Visalia was again left on a branch line. The Santa Fe, by the purchase of stock, absorbed the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad in 1900.

East Side Branch Begun in 1913

Another branch of the same line which ran

from Minkler to Ducor via Exeter, Lindsay, Strathmore, Porterville and Terra Bella was commenced in July, 1913, but not completed until the spring of 1920. The Santa Fe has joint rail connections with the Southern Pacific Company between Ducor and Oil Junction north of Bakersfield.

Visalia Electric Railroad

The Visalia Electric Railway, to serve the territory around Visalia, Exeter, Lemon Cove and Woodlake, was incorporated April 16, 1904. It was taken over by the Southern Pacific in June 1904. Originally intended as a freight line, passenger service was started in 1907 and abandoned October 31, 1924, due to lack of patronage. It remains one of the main freight carriers of the vicinity. The offices and headquarters for this road are at Exeter where they were located when the road was built. Starting as a steam operated railroad, it was later electrified and now is operated by diesel electric power. (See special article on this road on another page)

No Fence Law Passed

The "No Fence Law" passed in the 1874 session of the Legislature, helped advance agriculture. It compelled the cattle men to prevent the trespassing of stock, which were ruining crops. This law allowed the development of the great wheat ranches, dairying, deciduous and citrus fruit orchards, and other forms of agriculture by compelling the livestock owners to fence his stock in, thus allowing vineyardists and orchardists to leave his property unfenced.

Mussel Slough Tragedy

The Mussel Slough tragedy, a pitched battle between settlers on one side and the United States Marshall and his deputies on the other, was fought on May 11, 1880. A number of the participants were killed. The fight occurred on Mussel Slough, about 2 miles northwest of Hanford, which was then in Tulare County. It was caused by hard feeling between the settlers and the Southern Pacific Railroad over the price of railroad land developed by the settlers who claimed the railroad's title to the land was not legal.

Traver

Efforts toward colonization were increased in 1882, by the formation of the "76 Land and Water Company," which proposed to take water from the Kings River and irrigate the untilled land between the hills and Mussel Slough. 30,000 acres in Fresno and Tulare Counties were to be developed. A section of land was set aside for a townsite in 1884, which became the town of Traver. This in time became the main rail shipping point for the entire district.

Rabbit Drives

One of the great features of the 1870 to 1900 periods were the rabbit drives. Literally thousands of rabbits which were a serious menace to the grain were driven into corrals by men on foot and horseback and dispatched with clubs.

Kaweah Colony

The Kaweah Colony was launched in 1886 on the

north fork of the Kaweah River. It was to be a co-operative ownership proposition. A town was established at Advance and 20 miles of road were built into the mountains toward the redwood groves. This road still stands as the Colony Mill Road from Three Rivers to Giant Forest. Internal dissension and discrimination against the settlers by the government, including cavalry to keep them from the groves, proved too much and the project failed. The Colony Mill Road is all that remains of this once great project. The Kaweah Post Office, established in 1910, retains the name of the Colony in the area where its members once labored.

Bad Men Operate in County

Tulare County and the adjacent San Joaquin Valley had a number of bad men who operated in the county beginning in the 1870's. Tiburcio Vasquez, the Dalton boys, and the Sontag and Evans gang were the worst, and their period of activities was in the 1890's. Their crimes included train and bank robbing as well as murder.

The story of the Old West's last badman, James McKinney, has been turned into a colorful narrative by Joseph E. Doctor, long time editor of the Exeter Sun, in a just published book "Shotguns on Sunday."

Conservation of Forest Lands

The first suggestion for the conservation of the forests was made in 1878 by the Visalia "Delta." In 1879, what is now Kings Canyon National Park was



withdrawn from entry by homesteaders. However a bill introduced in the United State Senate December 13, 1881, for the creation of a national park and reservation failed to pass.

National Parks Created

Sequoia National Park was created September 25, 1890, with 252 square miles, (the second National Park in the United States) and enlarged to its present area in 1925 to 604 square miles. General Grant National Park came into existence six days later, on October 1, 1890. Both forests were formerly under military control, but the administration is now by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. By Act of Congress in 1940, all of General Grant National Park plus some Forest service land was re-named Kings Canyon National Park, and the only part of the former name is retained by designating the grove of giant sequoias where the Park Rangers' Station is located, as General Grant Grove. This Grove contains the General Grant Tree in Fresno County. The Department of the Interior in 1926 designated the General Grant Tree as "The Nation's Christmas Tree" and Christmas services are held there each year. This Tree by Act of Congress in March of 1956, was made a National Shrine, under Public Law 149, and as such was dedicated November 11, 1956.

Sequoia National Park, established in 1890, is the second oldest of our National Parks, Yellowstone alone antedating its creation.

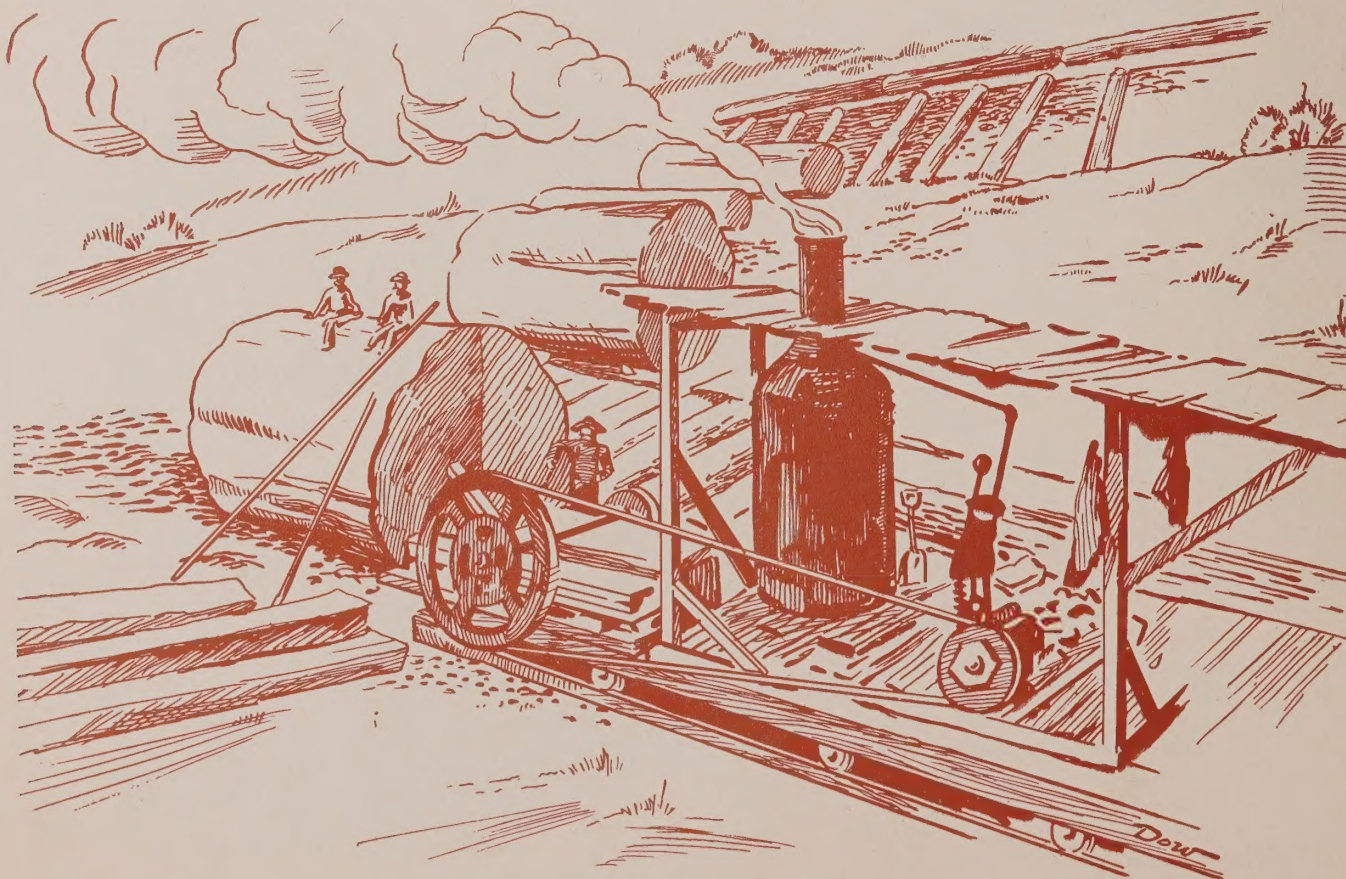
Kings Canyon National Park, established in 1940, is one of the newest of our National Parks.

Every visitor to the West, and every resident of California, owes himself a duty to see these great Parks — the home of the biggest trees in the world. More than that, their confines embrace much of the grandest scenery in the High Sierra, culminating in Mount Whitney, which was the highest mountain in the United States until Alaska was admitted as a state, located in Sequoia National Park.

For brevity and emphasis, we quote a statement from official information booklets, written and distributed by the National Park Service:

"The area of Sequoia National Park is approximately 604 square miles . . . The Giant Forest is the name given to the largest grove of Sequoias, which is more than a grove. It is a Brobdingnagian Forest. Here is found the General Sherman Tree, the largest living thing, 36.5 feet at its greatest diameter and 272.4 feet high. . . There are 32 distinct groves within the park. . . It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that many other known groves of the Big Trees in California might be hidden in the Sequoia National Park and pass unnoticed."

"Within the more than 400,000 acres of unbroken wilderness between the southern tip of Sequoia National Park at Coyote Peak and the northernmost limit of Kings Canyon Park at Pavilion Dome, lies as



wild a grandeur and diversity of rugged scenery as exists in America."

"To many, a trip to this wilderness area, away from modern development and hustling civilization, affords the supreme relaxation and the ideal vacation."

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From	To Giant Forest	To Grant Grove
Los Angeles	234	243
Tulare	60	68
Visalia	49	57
Exeter	42	68
Fresno	85	58
Giant Forest	—	30
Grant Grove	30	—
Cedar Grove	60	30
Copper Creek	66	36
Yosemite	178	150
San Francisco	269	242

National Forest Land

On February 14, 1893, a presidential proclamation set aside land for a forest reserve embracing the timbered area of the Sierra Nevada from Yosemite south to the end of timber in the lower end of the range a little below what is now Kernville. Sequoia, Inyo and Mono National Forests have been formed from this area.

Kings County Formed Out of Tulare County Territory

March 22, 1893, Kings County was formed by setting aside approximately 881,000 acres from the west side of Tulare County, extending to the Coast Range.

TULARE COUNTY WAS CREATED IN 1852 AND WAS VERY LARGE INYO, KERN, FRESNO AND KINGS COUNTIES TAKE THEIR SHARE FROM THE ORIGINAL TULARE COUNTY

- 1850. Mariposa County was one of the original 27 counties into which California was divided in 1850. The county seat was Aqua Fria (Cold Water) near Mariposa.
- 1852. Tulare County was formed. Note that it took over the southern half of Mariposa County and the northern tip of San Diego County.
- 1856. Fresno County was organized, partly from the northern part of Tulare County. The boundary in the mountains was the ridge dividing the King and "Kawdah" (Kaweah) rivers.
- 1866. Inyo County was formed, mostly of that part of Tulare County lying east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.
- 1866. Kern County was organized, partly from the southern part of Tulare County. The boundary was an east-west line two miles south of the Sixth Standard South of the Mt. Diablo Base Line.
- 1868. The Tulare-Kern line was shifted to a line one-half mile north of the Sixth Standard.
- 1872. All California county lines were defined in the new Political Code. This time the Tulare-Kern line was shifted south one-half mile to the Sixth Standard South of the Mt. Diablo Base Line where it has remained.

- 1874. The line between Tulare and Fresno Counties was redefined, running along section lines and moved north somewhat in the mountains.
- 1876. The complicated Tulare-Fresno line was apparently unsatisfactory. The old line was restored in that portion that is now Kings and the present line between Tulare and Fresno Counties was set up.
- 1893. Kings County was organized from the western portion of Tulare County.
There has been no change in the Tulare County boundary since 1893, although it was redefined in the Political Code revision of 1919.

Just Dates

- 1769. First permanent settlement by white men in California. (San Diego).
- 1772. Commander Fages was first white man to enter future Tulare County. (Now Kern County).
- 1776. Padre Francisco Garces visited San Joaquin Valley from south, going as far north as White River.
- 1804. Father Martin explored in neighborhood of Tulare Lake.
- 1805. Gabriel Moraga visited and named Kings River.
- 1806. Father Zalvidea and Lieutenant Ruiz camp in Visalia or Mooney Grove area.
- 1806-22. Many Spanish explorations in los tulares.
- 1827. Jedediah S. Smith, first American to visit future Tulare County. Returned in 1828.
- 1829. "Pegleg" Smith captured wild horses in south San Joaquin for Santa Fe trade (and raided Spanish settlements).
- 1830. Ewing Young trapped valley streams. Kit Carson in party.
- 1834. Joseph R. Walker passed through Valley and left via Walker Pass.
- 1844. John Charles Fremont came through Valley leaving via Tehachapi. Wrote his memorable report published in 1845.
- 1850. Lieutenant George Derby, survey of the Tulare Valley.
- 1850. Mariposa was one of the original California Counties, including most of the San Joaquin Valley.
- 1850. Woods party built cabin on Kaweah River. Massacred by Indians.
- 1851. Many treaties made with California Indian tribes. None were ever ratified.
- 1852. Tulare County organized, extending from Tejon Pass to present day Fowler, summit of Coast Range to California-Utah line. Enabling Act signed April 20. First election July 10.
- 1852. Visalia settlement started.
- 1853. Visalia replaced Woodsville as County seat.
- 1853. R. S. Williamson made Pacific Railroad Survey through Valley.
- 1854. Gold excitement at Tailholt (White River).
- 1856. Fresno County organized, partly from Tulare County territory.
- 1857. Kern River Gold Rush. Short lived but brought many people to County.
- 1857. Tule River Indian Reservation established

- about 3½ miles east of present day Porterville.
1858. The Great Southern Overland Mail (Butterfield Route) started operation between St. Louis and San Francisco via Tulare County.
1859. Visalia Weekly Delta started publication.
1860. Telegraph reached Visalia.
1862. Famous year for floods.
1866. Kern County organized, largely from the southern part of Tulare County.
1866. Inyo County organized, largely from the part of Tulare County lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains.
1872. Central Pacific Railroad completed to Goshen from Stockton.
1874. "No fence" law passed. (Required stock owners to prevent their stock from trespassing and holding them responsible for damage).
1880. Mussel Slough tragedy.
1886. Kaweah Colony organized.
1890. Sequoia and General Grant National Parks created.
1893. Evans and Sontag captured after fight at Stone Corral.
1899. Mt. Whitney Power Company generating plant at Hammond began operation.
1893. Kings County was organized by setting aside 881,000 acres, nearly all, from the west side of Tulare County.

TULARE COUNTY EXHIBIT IN CAPITOL ANNEX AT SACRAMENTO (1959)

Tulare County now has an exhibit in the Capitol Annex in Sacramento which competes with the best of the other 57 counties.

Planned and executed by Keith Skidmore of Bakersfield, it is a highly colored, three dimensional layout carrying the theme "Garden of the Sun". It starts with a background of the Sierra Nevada mountains with cloud furrows in the foreground and diminishing into the foothills.

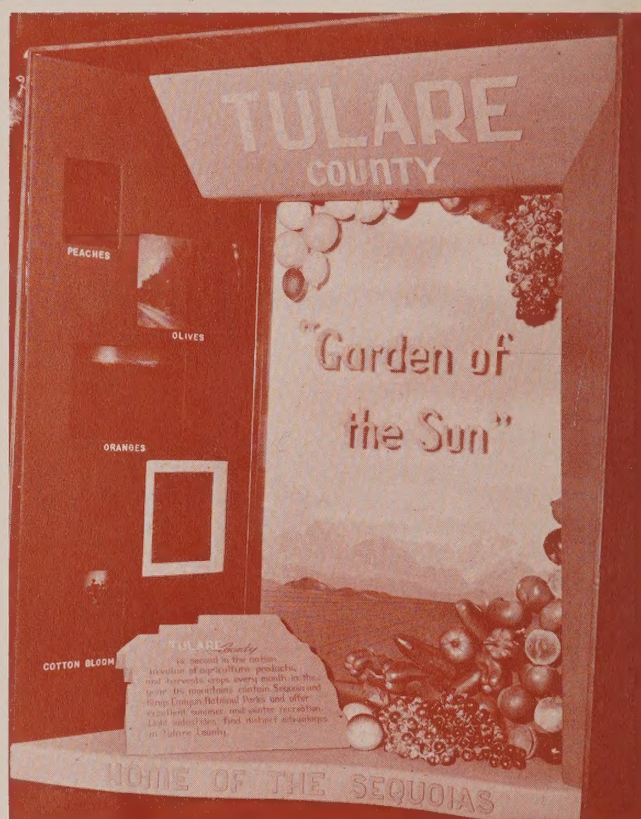
A large plastic panel about six inches forward of the background carries the wording "Garden of the Sun". Glued to the plastic sheet and forming the right border is actual size plastic fruit, vegetables and grapes in natural color, through which the indirect fluorescent lighting shines to make them most realistic.

In the lower center foreground is a dimensional map of the county containing the following wording: "Tulare County is second in the nation in value of agricultural products, and harvests crops every month in the year. Its mountains contain Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks and offers excellent summer and winter recreation. Light industry finds distinct advantages in Tulare County."

On the left side of the exhibit, opposite the plastic fruit, is incorporated five colored transparencies depicting the agricultural wealth of the County.

In the lower foreground are cut-out letters in orange color spelling out the slogan "Home of the Sequoias", under which are more colored transparencies depicting recreation.

The size of the exhibit is about four feet wide,



five feet tall and two feet deep. Set in the Capitol corridor nich the white marble frame enhances the colors. All exhibits are about 30 inches above the floor of the corridor.

The exhibit has been worked out in forest green, California lime and orange with a little of the persimmon shade used to break down monotony where necessary.

The indirect lighting brings out the three dimensional plan to add depth to the otherwise difficult arrangement.

TULARE COUNTY COURTHOUSES - 1854 - 1959

(By Annie R. Mitchell)

Courthouse site is selected but no building authorized.

The old adage of history repeating itself is well illustrated in the location of the county courthouse.

The first courthouse location was set by the act which created Tulare County on April 20, 1852. This was the log cabin on the south side of the Kaweah Creek, near the bridge built by Dr. Thomas Payne. "The seat of justice shall be at Woodville until changed by the people as provided by law."

The general election of Sept. 7, 1853, was fought over the location of the courthouse. One faction, led by Dr. John Cutler, wanted it kept at Woodville; the other faction, led by Col. Thomas Baker, wanted it moved to the new settlement of Visalia. A spirited election resulted in a popular vote for the removal of the courthouse to Visalia. On Dec. 19, 1853, the board of supervisors, consisting of A. J. Lawrence, A. H. Frazier, John Poole, Henry Burrough and Warren Matthews, took possession of the quarter section of land known as SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, T 18 S., R. 25 E., and appointed it the seat of justice of Tulare County. Two days later the supervisors named the site Buena Vista, and were immediately in hot water for a petition was circulated asking that the name Visalia be instated. This was done on March 11, 1854.

Site Selected at Visalia

During that same month the supervisors set aside Block 21 (downtown courthouse site) for county purposes and then rented the house of Mr. King on the corner of Oak and Bridge Sts., for a courthouse. This cost \$75 a year rental. Col. Thomas Baker bought the lot, and when the rent was due in 1855 the county contracted for the use of the house again with the provision that Col. Baker repair the fireplace and shutters.

First Tulare County Courthouse Authorized

On Aug. 10, 1857, the supervisors, James Persian, William Packard, and B. F. Workman, let a contract to W. G. Russell to build a courthouse for a cost of \$1,000. Four hundred dollars was to be in cash and the rest in county script. In the same month the supervisors ordered District Attorney S. C. Brown to prove up on the quarter section of land taken as the townsite.

Specifications

The building to be 20 feet by 36, in the clear, the walls of good pine plank one inch thick and 12 feet long, and 12 inches wide, to be put up similar to the walls of the school house in this place, except that the plank forming the walls are to lap two inches on each side; The roof to be of good pine shingles 18 inches long; the floor of burned brick 12 inches by 10, Twelve feet of one end of said building to be partitioned off, and divided by another partition into two offices 10 by 12 feet, The windows

to be glazed and finished, the doors, good batten doors hung and the fastenings put on. There being 3 windows at equal distances from each other in each side of the building, and two in the end the offices are in, the same to be 12 light windows, the glass plates 10 by 14 inches - one door in the end of the principal or Court Room 3 feet wide and seven feet high, and one door from each office leading into the court room 2½ feet wide and six feet 10 inches high, also one door leading from each office into the street the same size, said building to be finished by the first Monday in November next in a good and substantial manner, the work to be done in a workman like manner, the plank forming the walls of the building to be dressed, for which said Russell is to receive, in addition to his bid, fifty dollars.

The clerk of this board is hereby ordered to prepare a suitable bond in the penalty of Two Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract, and he is authorized to see that said bond is properly executed with sufficient security.

Ordered that this Board adjourn until the next regular session.
James Persian, Chm.



SECOND COUNTY COURTHOUSE — No picture was made of the first Tulare County Courthouse erected in 1858. It was a one story frame structure 20x36 feet and was located on the first Visalia Courthouse site bounded by Court, Center, Oak and Church streets. (Block 21, Visalia)

The above picture of the second Tulare County Courthouse is from a drawing made by an architect from the plans of the building.

While Woods cabin on the Kaweah River was designated in the county charter as the site of the courthouse, no such building was erected there and records do not indicate court was ever held there.



THIRD COURTHOUSE — In 1876 the third courthouse was built on the same site as the first and second. This building was declared by many to be the most beautiful edifice of its kind in California.

First Building Not Adequate Second Courthouse Ordered Built

The building constructed by W. G. Russell apparently was not adequate for on May 4, 1858, the same board of supervisors let a contract to Redd Palmer & Co. to build a new courthouse and jail. This was a plain, square, brick building, two stories high, facing west on the square. The editor of the Visalia Weekly Delta was so proud of the building that he wrote an editorial description which is interesting if not wholly accurate. "As a specimen of public improvement we may mention the courthouse and jail, consisting of a brick edifice built in the Roman style of architecture, 40x60 feet and two stories in height. One-half the basement is finished and contains six cells, with a wall between and around the whole. The cells are lined with boiled iron with doors of the same material. The front part is intended for the offices of the county clerk and sheriff. The upper story is the courtroom and is sufficiently capacious to contain one thousand persons."

While there were not one thousand persons in the county to crowd into the edifice, the courthouse was the social center of the county for many years. All of the social events were held in the second floor rooms and a small room was fitted up where refreshments could be prepared.

First Courthouse Sold In 1859

On Aug. 1, 1859, the supervisors declared that the old courthouse was useless and unsafe and authorized the sheriff to sell it to the highest bidder. They thriftily decided to take the money from that sale and paint the new courthouse. Meantime the supervisors found that the new building apparently had not been built to last forever, for on Aug. 13, 1861, an order was passed to fix the roof of the building and to have Joseph N. Thomas repair the walls by securing them immediately with iron rods.

During the late sixties and the seventies, the economy of this area was gradually changing from cattle to grain. The coming of the railroad in 1872 brought many changes. The most far-reaching change brought by the railroad was the planning of new towns at points along its right of way. When Tulare lots were sold it was with the understanding that that town was to be the next county seat of Tulare County and to that end the plat map is said to have included a site for the county buildings.

New Courthouse Authorized in 1876

To the intense indignation and surprise of embryo Tulare, the state legislature of 1875-6 passed an act authorizing the county of Tulare to issue not more than \$75,000 in bonds bearing 10 percent interest



In 1907 additional room had to be found for the rapidly growing county governmental offices and the two wings were added and an elevator installed. This building lasted until June 21, 1952 when the great Tehachapi earthquake resulted in its being condemned for public use and it was razed.

to build a new courthouse in Visalia. This action threw the county into a political hassle. The Visalia Times advocated the move but the Delta did not and said that the old brick building was good enough. There was much talk of calling an election but this was not carried through since the "location of the courthouse might be maintained by law, in which event the courthouse having been erected, the question of removal would be indefinitely postponed."

The supervisors met in special session April 10, 1876, and accepted plans drawn by A. A. Bennett. The same plans were subsequently used by Bennett for the Fresno and Merced courthouses. Bids were advertised and bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were issued. On May 6, 1876, the old courthouse was sold to A. H. Glasscock for \$582.50, and R. E. Hyde bought the jail for \$225. On June 3, 1876, the board of supervisors, E. H. Baker, James Barton and W. C. Owen, awarded the contract for the new courthouse and jail to Stephens & Childers, who had put in a low bid of \$59,700. Since the county offices had to be moved while the old courthouse was torn down and the new one built, the county rented the lower floor of the old Masonic Hall for \$112 a month and also rented a room from J. J. Mack (SE corner of Center and Church) for \$11.43 per month. The bonds were bought up by Elias Jacob, who paid a premium of \$330, thus making a total for the county of \$20,330.

Removal Fight

Although construction had started on the courthouse, a group of men, mostly from Tulare, were determined to fight for removal of the courthouse to that city. A People's Convention was called for July 15, 1876 here in Visalia, composed of a delegate from each school district, to consider what action should be taken before the supervisors.

C. W. Clarke of Lakeside was elected chairman and E. T. Buckman of Tulare was appointed secretary. A committee made up of A. T. Cotton, J. Fairbanks, I. N. Wright, A. Fletcher, and L. A. Pratt prepared resolutions which reviewed the proceedings by which the legislature passed the courthouse act authorizing the issuance of bonds.

This, they opined, was "an outrage on the majority in the county and in violation of the constitution of the State and of the United States." They further resolved: "that we will make an effort to assert our right to be taxed, and our consent thereto obtained, as expressed in the usual way by the ballot. That we will use all and every legal means within our power to defeat the operation of said courthouse bill, until an expression of the will of a majority of the taxpayers of this county can be had at the next election of representatives."

A large committee was formed to oppose the building of the Courthouse in Visalia and in August a suit was begun in the Fourth District Court in San Francisco alleging a technical error in advertising the bonds. This suit was commenced by J. O. Lovejoy, A. Fletcher, T. W. Mapes, W. Hammond, A. T.

Cotton, J. B. Bittick, C. W. Clarke, R. Carnochan, W. A. Douglass and G. W. Wray against the County of Tulare, the supervisors (W. C. Owen, E. H. Baker, James Barton), and the contractors, Stephens & Childers. The board authorized W. W. Cross, and Brown & Daggett to defend the county in this suit. The work went on as scheduled and the first issue of bonds was sold. An injunction against issuing the remainder of the bonds was issued but nothing came of it or apparently of the law case.

The remaining \$55,000 of the authorized bond issue was sold on Jan. 2, 1877 for \$57,818.75. The total issue of bonds thus resulted in \$78,148.75. The contract price for the 1876 courthouse was \$59,700, plus 5 percent of the total cost for the superintendent of construction. This cost, along with preparation of the grounds and ornamentation of the building, brought the final cost up to \$80,000.

Oct. 27, 1876 was set for laying the cornerstone which, incidentally, is in the northeast corner of the building. The cornerstone ceremony was consummated with probably the most elaborate ceremonies ever held in Visalia up to that time. These were conducted by John M. Browne, grand master of the Grand Lodge of California, F&AM. He was presented by the citizens of Visalia with an elegantly engraved silver trowel in appreciation of his services.

Oration Made

The oration of the day was delivered by Elias Jacob. The very large crowd included all county officials, members of civic and fraternal organizations, several bands in uniform and of course Visalia's fire department in uniform. The metallic box deposited in the cornerstone must have been large for the list deposited in it contains 27 items. When and if it is opened two of these items at least should prove very interesting for the Tulare Weekly Times and the Visalia Delta, which were deposited on that day, Oct. 27, both are listed as bearing the date of Oct. 28, 1876.

North and South Wings Added in 1907

The building was finished and accepted June 9, 1877. This building was adequate for county needs until around 1906, when more was definitely needed. The board of supervisors, R. W. McFarland, James B. Twaddle, George Birkenhauer, Elias Tout and J. W. Martin on Aug. 8, 1907, awarded a contract to W. D. Trehwitt to build the north and south wings at a cost of \$40,000. M. L. Weaver of Visalia was the architect for these structures.

New Additions in 1934

The new part of the courthouse was authorized on May 7, 1934 by the board, which at that time was made up of C. B. Allumbaugh, A. J. Elliott, R. B. Oliver, E. W. Hastings, and R. L. Patterson. The contract was let for \$125,721 and the building was started on July 28, 1934.

Following the building of the new courthouse in 1938, the Welfare Department of the County has occupied this building.



With the county continuing to grow and new office space needed, a complete new four-story addition was added in 1934 to the west side of the 1876 courthouse. With the completion of the new courthouse on Mooney boulevard in 1958, the addition to the old courthouse became the home of the County Welfare Department.

Plans Made For New Courthouse

(The following statistics were prepared by the Tulare County Chamber of Commerce with the cooperation of the County Auditor's office.)

Soon after the new addition to the Courthouse was completed in 1935, the Board of Supervisors realized it would not be sufficient for long, as the County was then growing at a rate to demonstrate the need for additional space for several County Departments.

History of Funds for New Courthouse Building

The Courthouse Addition Building Fund was established by order of the Board of Supervisors August 26, 1941 and a budget adopted for the 1941-42 fiscal year in the amount of \$45,000.00 which required a tax rate of .05193 per \$100 valuation. Due to the low delinquency, this rate actually raised \$50,136.59 during that year.

The 1942-43 budget for the Courthouse Addition Building Fund was adopted for \$96,871.00 making the amount to be raised by taxation \$46,735.00 which required a rate of .05000 per \$100 valuation. On April 13, 1943, the order of August 26, 1941 establishing the Courthouse Addition Building Fund was ordered vacated and all funds in that fund, amounting to \$88,488.55, be transferred to the County General Fund, also, the District Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance setting up a Capital Outlay Fund under the provisions of the Capital Outlay Act as provided in Chapter 717 of Statutes of 1937.

Ordinance No. 297 adopted May 18, 1943 established the Capital Outlay Fund. June 8, 1943, by resolution, the Board of Supervisors transferred \$100,000.00 of surplus funds from the General Fund to the Capital Outlay Fund.

August 17, 1943, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, \$100,000.00 of Surplus funds was transferred from the County General Fund to the Capital Outlay Fund. June 21, 1944, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the sum of \$50,000.00 of Surplus funds in the General Fund was transferred to the Capital Outlay Fund.

Years 1944-45 to 1957-58

Funds raised by special tax rate have been deposited into the Capital Outlay Fund for Courthouse Building, Site Development and Building Contingencies.

Question as to Location

During recent years many propositions for additional courthouse space were discussed, among which included tearing down the old courthouse and building on that site. Many favored an entirely new site where other county buildings could be located close to the courthouse.

Earthquake Shakes Things Loose

The earthquake of July 21, 1952 damaged the old courthouse and it was declared unsafe for further use and torn down.

The razing of the old building forced all offices into other buildings in Visalia, many of which were rented. The old Masonic Building on the corner of Church and Center Streets was utilized by several County Departments. The Webster School, on N. W. 3rd Street, which had been condemned for school use, due to the earthquake, was rented and several County Departments, including the Courts, were moved there.

The matter of a new Courthouse and its location was finally resolved when on September 11, 1951 the County purchased 30.5 acres of land from the Hyde Development Company, bounded by West Main Street on the north, by West Mineral King Avenue on the south, by Mooney Boulevard on the east, and by Woodland Drive on the west.

The architectural firm of David H. Horn, Marshall D. Mortland and Richard P. Clark was engaged to draw plans for the building. These plans were approved January 25, 1955. A contract was let July 1st, 1955 for construction to E. H. Moore & Sons of San Francisco.

The County offices were moved into the new building in December of 1957.

Statistics on the New Courthouse

The Courthouse site comprises 30½ acres. The structure is 4 stories high — 140,000 square feet of floor space.

Cost Figures

Courthouse Site	\$ 120,000.00
Courthouse Site Development	182,494.82
Courthouse Construction - Main Office Building, E. H. Moore Co., San Francisco	3,054,470.66
Other Miscellaneous Costs	6,762.17
Architect Fees (Courthouse Building)	191,861.66
Building Inspection	14,711.18
Material Tests	2,220.97
Office Planning Services	
Agreement No. 333	6,500.00
Agreement No. 623	6,236.35
Courthouse Furniture & Fixtures	78,210.47
Total	\$3,663,468.28
Car Pool and Service Station	32,650.00
Grand Total	\$3,696,118.28

Proposed Future Installations On Grounds

County Health Center \$225,225.00, Contract to Harris Construction Co. of Fresno. County, State and Federal Governmental Agencies share the cost equally.

County Jail estimated cost \$1,125,000.00.

New Courthouse Dedicated

Open House and Dedication of the New Three and One-Half Million Dollar Tulare County Courthouse was held in Visalia Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon, April 12th and 13th, with the Dedication Ceremonies at 3:00 P. M. Sunday.

Superior Court Judge Frederick E. Stone of the Tulare County Superior Court was the Dedication Speaker, with Board Chairman Rodgers L. Moore acting as Master of Ceremonies. The Reverend Charles M. Brandon of Porterville gave the Invocation, and the Flag Salute was in charge of Gene Wise, County Veterans' Service Officer. The Tulare Union High School Band played several selections prior to the Flag Raising Ceremony.

The Dedication Ceremonies were conducted from a platform erected at the south entrance to the building, and the elevated position insured easy vision by all. A Public Address System was also provided.

The Tulare County Employees' Association was in charge of the guest registration book which was located in the main foyer on the ground floor.

Department Heads and other employees were on hand both days to explain the duties of their respective offices and help entertain the public. In some instances pamphlets were distributed to further emphasize the work performed in the County offices. Special displays were also arranged in the various offices.

One special exhibit of equipment of the Civil Defense Department was located on the parking lot north of the Courthouse just off of West Main Street.

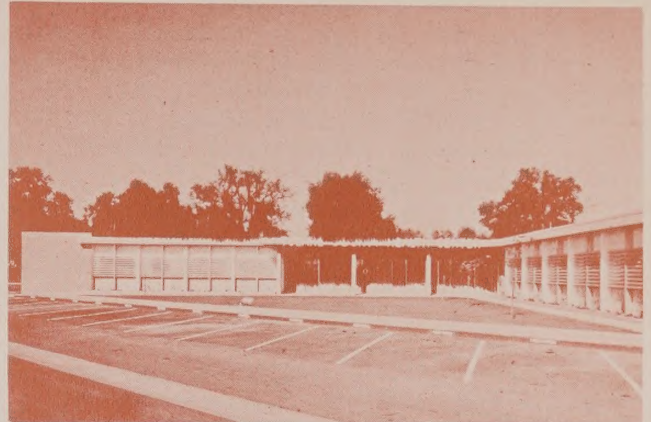
Visitors were taken on tours by the Employees' Association with uniformed members of the Sheriff's Office acting as guides.

The Tulare County Chamber of Commerce furnished souvenir booklets which contained a picture of the New Courthouse on the front cover, and layout showing location of the various offices, as well as other information.

An added feature was the showing of the Tulare County color sound movie "Garden of the Sun," the delightful film showing all parts of Tulare County together with its products. This moving picture is narrated by the famous news commentator Lowell Thomas.

The Committee on arrangements was headed by County Administrative Officer Vance V. Venables and Secretary-Manager W. S. Clawson of the County Chamber of Commerce. The Committee members appointed from the Executives' Group consisted of County Treasurer M. E. Petterson, County Purchasing Agent E. L. Allen, and County Recorder W. W. Sunkel. Members from the Employees' Association include Anna Belle Brown, of the Auditor's

Office, and Melba Gray, of the Road Commissioner's Office.



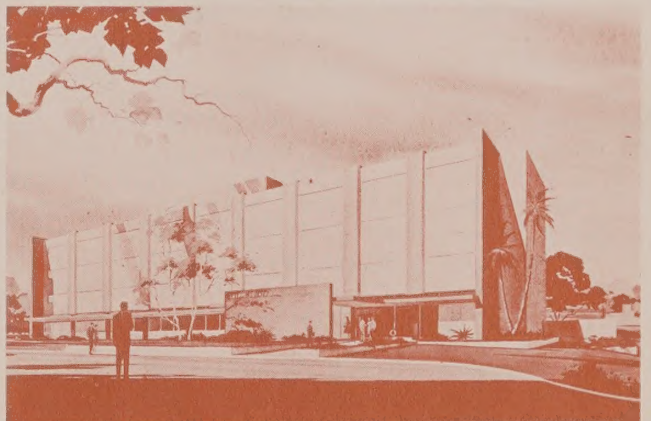
HEALTH CENTER BUILDING on courthouse site — Even before the new courthouse was occupied plans were drawn for the first addition to the new county center and the Health Department building was completed in the fall of 1958 at a cost of \$225,000.00.

Other Buildings for New Courthouse Site

A contract was let in the fall of 1957 to the Harris Construction Co. of Fresno for a new Health Center building on the Main Street side of the Courthouse Grounds. The price was \$225,000.00. The building was completed and occupied in the summer of 1958.

Motor Pool

A modern motor pool to take care of county owned cars, together with a modern service station is located northwest of the courthouse.



PROPOSED NEW COUNTY JAIL on courthouse site — Artist's conception of the new \$1,125,000 county jail to be erected just west of the new courthouse as proposed when the site was acquired. Definite plans have not been drawn for this building.

New County Jail

As this book goes to press, plans for a new county jail are being considered by the Tulare County Board of Supervisors. It will be four stories high, contain 56,453 feet of floor space and house 290 prisoners. The cost is estimated to be about \$1,125,000.00. The new jail is planned to occupy a space just west of the new courthouse on the Mineral King Ave. (Highway 198) side of the grounds.

ELECTIVE COUNTY OFFICERS — 1853 THROUGH 1959

Supervisors At Large

A. J. Lowrance 1853; A. H. Frazer, 1853; Loomis St. John (appointed), 1853; John Poole, 1853; Henry Burrough, 1853; Warren S. Matthews, 1853.

1854 Court of Session

Superceded Supervisors at Large

A. H. Murray (appointed), 1854.

1855 Court of Sessions Superceded

By 3 Supervisors at Large

C. G. Sayle, Anson Hadley, P. T. Pemberton, 1855; Anson Hadley, J. C. Reid, T. L. DeSpain, 1855; James Persian, Wm. Packard, B. F. Workman, 1856; Peter Goodhue, R. M. Coughran, J. C. Reid, 1857; G. E. Long, A. A. Wingfield, J. C. Reid, 1858; A. J. Wortley, E. Van Valkenburgh, John Pemberton, 1859.

1860 County Formed 3 Supervisorial Districts

1882 County Formed 2 Additional Supervisorial Districts Making 5 In All

District No. 1

Wm. Campbell, 1860-1861; W. M. Donnelson, 1862-1864; Riley Jordan, 1865; C. R. Worland, 1866-1870; C. R. Wingfield, 1871-1872; Henry Hunsaker, 1873; E. H. Baker, 1874-1876; J. H. Grimsley, 1877-1879; L. J. Redfield, 1880-1881; S. M. Gilliam, 1882-1883; T. E. Henderson, 1884-1895; Robert Baker, 1896-1899; R. W. McFarland, 1900-1907; Robert Horbach, 1908-1915; F. M. Pfrimmer, 1916-1931; C. B. Allumbaugh, 1932-1941; Chas. R. Young, 1942-1947; R. L. Moore, 1948-1959.

District No. 2

R. K. Nichols, 1860-1868; James Barton, 1869-1874; Sam'l Hunting, 1875; James Barton (appointed), 1876-1877; Wm. T. Osborn, 1878-1881; W. H. Hammond, 1882-1883; M. Premo, 1884-1887; J. H. Woody, 1888-1891; Thos. B. Twaddle, 1892-1914; W. P. Ratliff (appointed), 1915; J. N. Birkhead, 1916-1919; L. W. Bardsley, 1920-1922; R. C. Sturgeon (appointed) 1923-1930; Alfred J. Elliott (appointed), 1931-1936; J. A. Patterson (appointed), 1937-1939; Roy I. Brogan, 1940-1947; Harry Perry, 1948-1959.

District No. 3

J. C. McFerson, 1860; H. W. Niles, 1860-1861; Pleasant Byrd, 1861-1863; Tipton Lindsay, 1864-1866; S. Y. Curtis (appointed), 1867; W. F. Markham, 1867; David Stong (appointed), 1868-1869; W. C. Owen, 1870-1875; Edwin Giddings, 1876; Peter Kenawyer, 1877-1878; J. H. Shore, 1879-1880; Elias Jacob (appointed), 1881; P. Y. Baker (appointed), 1882; J. W. C. Pogue, 1882-1885; James Barton (appointed), 1886-1891; S. M. Gilliam, 1892-1895; J. W. Thomas, 1896-1899; M. H. Moffett, 1900-1903; Geo. Birkenhauer, 1904-1907; A. C. Williams, 1908-1915; J. Newt Young, 1916-1919; Chas. H. J. Hausch, 1920-1931; Roscoe L. Patterson, 1932-1947; J. H. Young, 1948-1951; H. J. Haddock, 1952-1959.

District No. 4

C. Talbot, 1882-1883; D. V. Robinson, 1884-1889; S. L. N. Ellis, 1890-1897; D. V. Robinson, 1898-1901; W. E. Hawkins, 1902; Elias Tout, 1902-1909; J. H. Newman, 1910-1921; J. H. LaRue, 1922-1929; R. B. Oliver,

1931-1950; J. M. Crawford, 1951-1959.

District No. 5

S. E. Biddle, 1882; J. G. Ellis (appointed), 1883; G. E. Shore, 1884-1885; W. L. Newport, 1886-1889; J. H. Fox, 1890-1892; John G. Ellis, 1893; J. H. Grimsley, 1894-1897; R. N. Clack, 1898-1901; J. W. Martin, 1902-1909; M. F. Singleton, 1910-1917; J. K. Macomber, 1918-1925; Earl W. Hastings, 1926-1933; E. B. Armstrong, 1934-1936; Jay G. Brown (appointed), 1937-1949; P. G. Gerdes, 1950-1953; J. R. Longley, 1954-1959.

County Judges

Walter H. Harvey, 1852; Thomas Baker (appointed), 1853; John Cutler, 1853-1857; Robert C. Redd, 1858; Wm. Boring, 1859; E. E. Calhoun (appointed), 1860; C. G. Sayle, 1860-1862; Nathan Baker, 1863-1866; Samuel J. Garrison, 1867-1868; S. A. Sheppard (appointed), 1869-1872; John Clark, 1873-1878.

Superior Court Department No. 1

W. W. Cross, 1879-1897; W. B. Wallace, 1898-1929; J. A. Allen, 1930-1933; Frank Lamberson, 1934-1951; Glenn L. Moran, 1952-1953; Frederick E. Stone, 1954-1958. Judge Stone was appointed to the California Appellate Court District Four for a period of five months, ending May 31, 1959. Judge Noel McDermott, of the Visalia Judicial District, was appointed Judge Protempore of Tulare County Superior Court Department No. 1, in Judge Stone's absence.

Superior Court Department No. 2

Wheaton A. Gray (appointed), 1891-1895; J. A. Allen (appointed) 1911-1925; Frank Lamberson (appointed) 1926-1935; Glenn L. Moran, 1936-1951; Frederick E. Stone, 1952-1953; W. G. Machetanz, 1954-1959.

Superior Court Department No. 3

Frederick E. Stone, 1947-1951; W. G. Machetanz, 1952-1953; Robert K. Meyers, 1954-1959.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

J. B. Hatch (appointed), 1855; W. G. Russell, 1855-1857; J. R. Keeney (appointed), 1858; E. E. Calhoun (appointed), 1858; O. K. Smith, 1859; J. A. McGahey (appointed), 1859-1860; John Cutler (appointed), 1861; B. W. Taylor, 1861; T. O. Ellis (appointed), 1861-1862; A. J. Atwell (appointed), 1863; M. S. Merrill, 1863-1866; T. J. Brundage (appointed), 1867; J. W. Williams, 1867-1868; S. G. Creighton, 1869-1872; R. P. Merrill, 1873-1877; W. P. Kirkland, 1878; W. J. Ellis, 1879-1881; C. H. Murphy, 1882-1889; S. A. Crookshanks, 1890-1893; J. A. McPhail, 1894-1896; S. A. Crookshanks, 1898-1901; C. J. Walker, 1902-1909; J. E. Buckman, 1910-1933; Roy L. Driggers, 1934-1937; Theo. R. Nickel, 1938-1949; J. Post Williams, 1950-1959.

COUNTY CLERK

L. D. F. Edwards, 1852; B. F. Edmonds (appointed), 1852; A. B. Gordon (appointed), 1853-1854; J. R. Keeney, 1855-1856; E. E. Calhoun, 1857-1858; J. S. McGahey, 1859-1860; E. E. Calhoun, 1861-1862; J. T. Holmes, 1863; Samuel W. Beckham, (appointed), 1864, Robt. C. Redd (appointed), 1864; John G. Knox,

1865; T. J. Shackelford, 1865-1868; W. F. Thomas, 1869-1872; J. E. Denny, 1873-1874; Jas. G. McGahey, 1875-1876; John G. Knox, 1877-1881; L. Gilroy, 1882-1887; John G. Knox, 1888-1891; Wm. H. Hammond, 1892-1897; John Cutler, Jr., 1898-1901; Eugene L. Scott, 1902-1909; Avon M. Coburn, 1910-1913; Geo. R. Prestidge, 1914-1921; Gladys Stewart, 1922-1949; Claud H. Grant, 1950-1959.

SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR

William Dill, 1852; O. K. Smith, 1853-1854; W. G. Poindexter, 1855-1858; John C. Reid, 1859-1860; Wm. C. Owen, 1861-1862; John Gill, 1863-1864; Tilden Reed, 1865-1866; W. F. Thomas (appointed), 1867-1868; A. H. Glasscock, 1869-1872; C. R. Wingfield, 1873-1876; J. H. Campbell, 1877-1878; M. J. Wells, 1879-1881; Wm. F. Martin, 1882-1883; A. Balaam, 1884-1885; G. A. Parker, 1886-1887; D. G. Overall, 1888-1889.

SHERIFF

E. W. Kay, 1890-1893; A. P. Merritt, 1894-1897; Ben B. Parker, 1898-1901; W. W. Collins, 1902-1913; Court Smith, 1914-1921; R. L. Hill, 1922-1933; S. B. Sherman, 1934-1945; Ben B. Gurr, 1946-1949.

SHERIFF-CORONER

Sandy Robinson, 1950-1959.

CORONER

Dr. H. W. McMillen, 1852-1853; J. N. Bell, 1854-1855; S. T. Corley, 1855-1856; H. C. Townsend, 1857-1858; J. D. P. Thompson, 1859-1861; S. Sweet (appointed), 1861; W. A. Russell, 1862-1863; Dr. Jas. A. Roberts (appointed), 1863; T. J. Shackelford, 1863; John W. Williams (appointed), 1864; J. A. Hamilton, 1865; Dr. Humphrey Peake, 1866; Joseph Lively, 1867-1868; D. L. Pickett, 1869-1872; R. P. Martin, 1873; Martin Baker (appointed), 1874; W. A. Russell, 1875; A. C. Neill (appointed), 1876; L. D. Murphy, 1877; M. M. Grannis (appointed), 1878; L. M. Lovelace, 1879-1883; T. M. Pendergrass, 1884-1885.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

L. Meadows, 1854-1855; Wiley Watson (appointed), 1855-1856; H. C. Townsend, 1857; Sam'l W. Beckham (appointed), 1858; H. C. Townsend, 1859-1860; M. G. Davenport, 1861; John Cutler (appointed), 1861; H. A. Bostwick, 1862-1876; L. D. Murphy, 1877-1878; L. M. Lovelace, 1879-1885.

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

T. W. Pendergrass (appointed), 1886-1887; O. C. Higgins, 1888; T. W. Pendergrass (appointed), 1889-1891; Thos. A. Sheppard, 1892-1893; J. C. McCabe, 1894-1897; T. C. Carruthers, 1898-1901; E. R. DeBrutz, 1902-1903; T. M. Dungan (appointed), 1904-1909; L. C. Locey, 1910-1913; A. E. Brooks, 1914-1917; J. M. Hadley, 1918-1933; Roy Brooks, 1934-1949.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

F. H. Sanford, 1852; D. W. C. French, 1853-1855; S. C. Brown, 1855-1860; Sam'l W. Beckham, 1861-1862; S. A. Sheppard, 1863-1866; Allen J. Atwell, 1867-1868; R. C. Redd, 1869-1870; Allen J. Atwell, 1871-1872; Geo. S. Palmer, 1873; W. W. Cross (appointed), 1874-1876; E. J. Edwards, 1877-1881; Oregon Sanders, 1882-1883; W. B. Wallace, 1884-1885; C. G. Lamberson, 1886-1887; W. R. Jacobs, 1888-1889; M. E. Power, 1890-1893; F. B. Howard, 1894-

1897; J. A. Allen, 1898-1901; Dan'l McFadzean, 1902-1909; Frank Lamberson 1910-1917; Fred C. Scott, 1918-1923; Leroy McCormick (appointed), 1924-1929; Walter C. Haight, 1930-1945; R. K. Myers, 1946-1949.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

R. K. Myers, 1950-1953; R. H. Haden, 1954-1958; Jay Ballentine, 1959.

TAX COLLECTOR

H. A. Keener, 1882-1891; J. Sub Johnson, 1892-1897; G. V. Reed, 1898-1901; J. W. Fewell, 1902-1913; Audley Crowley, 1914-1925; O. M. Ferguson, 1926-1928; Edw. F. Halbert (appointed), 1929-1933; W. E. Rippy, 1934-1949; J. A. Janelli, 1950-1959.

RECORDER

A. B. Gordon, 1852; C. E. Everett, 1852-1853; A. B. Gordon, 1853-1858; J. S. McGahey, 1859-1860; Louis L. Bequette, 1861-1862; T. J. Shackelford, 1863-1868; W. F. Thomas, 1869-1872; J. E. Denny, 1873-1876; C. S. O'Brannon, 1877-1881; J. E. Denny, 1882-1883; W. F. Thomas, 1884-1887; J. M. Johnson 1888-1889; C. E. Evans, 1890-1891; J. E. Denny, 1892-1893; Ira Chrisman, 1894-1897; J. O. Thomas, 1898-1901; Ira Chrisman, 1902-1933; Neil M. Beattie, 1933-1937; Ira J. Chrisman 1937-1942; W. W. Sunkel, 1942-1959.

AUDITOR

C. E. Everett, 1852-1858; J. S. McGahey, 1859-1860; Louis L. Bequette, 1861-1862; T. J. Shackelford, 1863-1868; W. F. Thomas, 1869-1872; J. E. Denny, 1873-1876; W. P. Kirkland, 1877-1878; J. F. Jordan, 1879-1883; Benj. B. Parker, 1884-1885; D. G. Overall, 1886-1887; C. T. Buckman, 1888-1891; W. W. Rea, 1892-1893; E. M. Jeffers, 1894-1901; Thos. H. Blair, 1902-1909; W. A. Foucht, 1910-1917; Wm. J. Hirni, 1918-1945; A. H. Berryhill, 1946-1947; T. H. Halstead, 1948-1959.

TREASURER

J. C. Frankenberger, 1852; P. A. Rainbolt (appointed), 1852; Chas. R. Wingfield (appointed), 1853; Nathan Baker (appointed), 1854; W. G. Russell, 1854-1858; Ewen Johnson, 1859-1860; J. C. Reid, 1861-1862; T. T. Hathaway, 1863; Paschal Bequette (appointed), 1864; H. C. Townsend (appointed), 1865; J. E. Scott, 1865-1868; Wiley Watson (appointed), 1869-1870; Pleasant Byrd, 1871-1872; John W. Crowley, 1873-1876; Philip Wagy, 1877-1878; H. A. Keener, 1879-1881; W. W. Coughran, 1882-1885; C. R. Wingfield, 1886; D. S. Lipscomb (appointed), 1887-1893; E. A. May, 1894-1897; J. E. Denny, 1898-1901; Henry Newman, 1902-1921; John M. Daly, 1922-1949; M. E. Petersen, 1950-1959.

ASSESSOR

James B. Davis, 1852; Thos. McCormick (appointed), 1852; J. B. Hatch (appointed), 1853-1855; Claude G. Sayle, 1855-1856; T. C. Hayes, 1857-1860; R. B. Sagely, 1861; E. H. Dumble (appointed), 1861-1864; H. C. Townsend (appointed), 1865; A. H. Glasscock, 1865-1866; T. H. Hawkins, 1867-1868; W. J. Ellis, 1869-1870; F. G. Jeffords, 1871-1881; Seth Smith, 1882-1889; D. F. Coffee, 1890-1892; Alex S. Gilliam (appointed), 1893; J. F. Gibson, 1894-1901; Arthur Crowley, 1902-1909; Thos. H. Blair, 1910-1925; Geo. R. Prestidge, 1926-1953; Philip U. Lucas, 1954-1959.

SURVEYOR

Joseph A. Tivy, 1852; Early Lyons, 1853; Geo. Dyer, 1854; S. G. George M. D. (appointed), 1855; J. E. Scott, 1855-1864; Joshua Lewis, 1865-1866; J. M. Johnson, 1867-1870; Geo. W. Smith, 1871-1874; T. J. Vivian, 1875; J. M. Johnson (appointed), 1876; Seth Smith, 1877-1881; Thos. Creighton, 1882-1884; Geo. W. Smith (appointed), 1885; John S. Urton, 1886-1887; A. F. Fowler, 1888-1891; A. G. Patton, 1892-1893; D. L. Wishon, 1894-1897; Seth Smith, 1898-1909; Byron

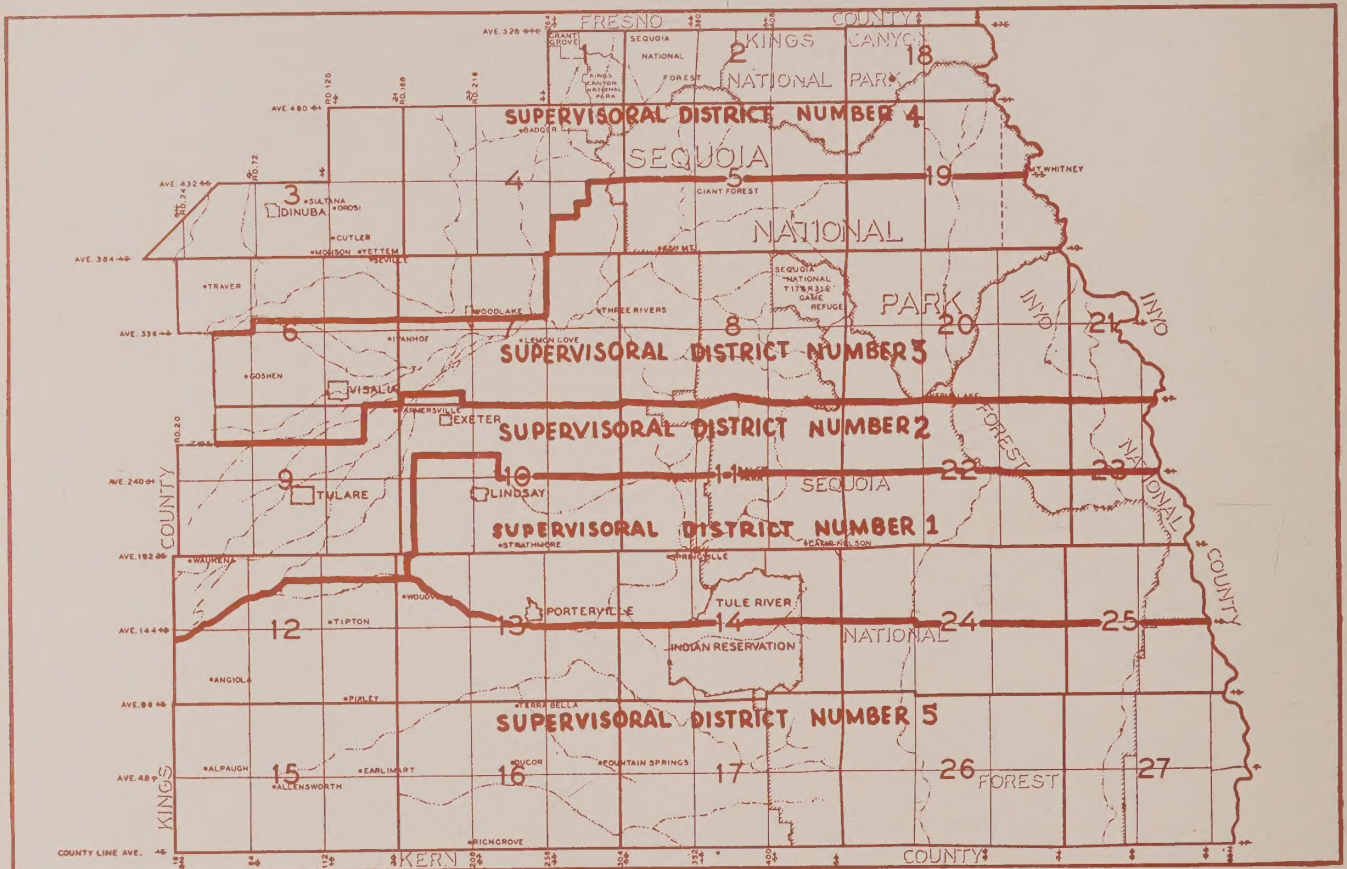
Lovelace, 1910-1917; Laurence Moye, 1918-1928; T. W. Switzer (appointed), 1929-1950.

ROAD COMMISSIONER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR

T. W. Switzer, 1950-1954; Joe Garcia, Jr. (appointed), 1954-1959.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Harry M. Tashjian, 1938-1941; J. A. Chase, 1942-1949; R. H. Haden, 1950-1953; John Locke, Jr., 1954-1959.



1959 TULARE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



District 2
Harry W. Perry
Tulare

District 3
Halver J. Haddock
Visalia

District 1
Rodgers L. Moore
Chairman
Porterville

District 4
J. Malcolm Crawford
Dinuba

District 5
John R. Longley
Porterville

COUNTY HISTORY OF RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

VISALIA ELECTRIC RAILROAD

(Unique in Many Ways)

(Article written by a member of the Bay Area Electric Railroad Association for the occasion of a ride over the line February 20, 1955.)

January 1, 1905, saw work begun on the Visalia Electric Railroad. It was the original intention to electrify the Southern Pacific from Lemoore to Exeter and to build an extension to Lemon Cove. Had this plan been carried out, the line would have been 54-miles long between Lemon Cove and Lemoore. (The earliest maps showing a complete projection of this line included a section to run from Lemon Cove to Three Rivers). Intermediate stations would have been Merryman, Exeter, Farmersville, Visalia, Go-shen Junction, Hanford and Armona. When the Visalia Electric was projected, the Southern Pacific had serious plans to electrify its lines over the Sierra and the Tehachapi, and it is thought that its unusual electric system may have been Westinghouse's bid to sell the SP on the single-phase form of electrification. However, the Visalia Electric was to be the first as well as the only electric railroad on the North American continent to use 15-cycle alternating current. Except for the 15-cycle feature, the Visalia Electric was not unlike many single-phase (25-cycle) interurbans that were enjoying popularity at the time of its construction, and its electrification had outlasted all the others when it was given up in 1945. The Visalia Electric began regular operation, March 10, 1908, between Lemon Cove and Visalia.

From 1907 to 1908 a steam locomotive was used for power, pending the electrification of the railroad. In 1907 a six passenger car train, drawn by a steam locomotive, ran over the then partially completed line and carried many railroad officials and other dignitaries from over the County and State.

Original rolling stock consisted of two combination passenger and baggage motor cars, two straight passenger motor cars, and two straight passenger trailers. All of these cars were built by the American Car Company, St. Louis, Missouri. The cars featured the famed Brill semi-convertible window system and full empire ceilings. High-backed, rattan-upholstered seats without arm rests were provided for the passengers. The cars had monitor roofs and were of wooden construction. These cars were 46-feet, 8-inches long, and 9-feet wide, and were high borne on their trucks. Pantographs were mounted on the center of the roofs of the motor cars.

Power was first purchased from the Mt. Whitney Power Company and transmitted to the main sub-station at Exeter where it was changed from 17,500 volt, 60-cycles AC, to 11,000 volts, 15-cycle, single-phase AC for transmission to three transformer sub-stations where it was stepped down to 3,300-volts for the trolley operation. Two motor generator sets of 375 kw capacity were used at Exeter. All electric equipment was furnished by the Westinghouse people. Longest multiple-unit train ever run on the Visalia Electric was a six-car train, four motor cars

and two trailers, and this was done primarily to test the electrical system.

When Bay Area Member John W. Dodge first rode the Visalia Electric in 1911, he found the passenger business fairly good. A glance at the time-tables published elsewhere shows the Visalia Electric passenger operations at their greatest extent. The cars were painted orange and not unlike those of the Key Route 501-515 class. In 1911, the Visalia Electric added two steel cars which were built by the Moran Shipbuilding Company, Seattle, Washington. These cars were unlike any constructed before or since and they eventually went to the Napa Valley where they became 60 and 61. The window sash arrangement of these cars was good for smashing fingers, but poor for vision as the two sections of the sash joined at the passenger's eye level. As early as 1919, the Visalia Electric sent cars 103, 203, 301, and 302 to the Pacific Electric. 1917 saw the Visalia Electric extended to Strathmore, but this branch which has since been cut back to Fayette, was never electrified. For a very short time passenger service was offered with gas electric car 451 which had come from the Dan Patch Line, a Minnesota gas-electric railroad.

Good roads began to appear in the Visalia region, and passenger business dropped off so that it was given up in 1924. Electric freight had never been operated between Visalia and Exeter, and this portion of the SP was de-electrified in 1924.

Visalia Electric Extended

(From Electric Journal, under date October, 1914)

From Lemon Cove the line has been extended to Redbanks, a distance of eight miles. A branch line, from the Red Banks extension starts at Woodlake, six miles from Lemon Cove, and runs out into a newly developed orchard tract, a distance of 2.3 miles, with two miles additional now under construction. At Lemon Cove another branch line runs out to what is known as Terminus on the Kaweah River. The bathing and picnicking facilities at this place have made it desirable for the railroad company to make special provision for Sunday and holiday pleasure seekers. The conveniences so provided, together with the special Sunday and



Early Visalia Electric Car

holiday excursion rates which have been placed in effect have made this resort a source of increased passenger revenue. All of the system, with the exception of the yards in Visalia, Exeter, and Lemon Cove, is single track, and is owned by the railroad company, except for the section between Visalia and Exeter, which is jointly operated by the Visalia Electric Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The total single track mileage, including the portion which is jointly operated and including turnouts and yard sidings is 45 miles. The first ground was broken for the Exeter-Lemon Cove section of the road on March 15, 1905, and in November of the same year the grade between Exeter and Lemon Cove was completed and ready for the track. Track laying began in June, 1905, on the Lemon Cove end of the line and the work was completed the following December.

Road Originally Projected From Lemon Cove to Three Rivers

The earliest projected maps of this road show the line to be extended from a point near Lemon Cove to Three Rivers, to haul limestone to points in the Valley. This projected line was never built.

From Steam to Gaso-Electric to Diesel Electric

Progress in railroading following the discontinuance of passenger service brought the Gaso-Electric engine into service on the Visalia Electric Railroad. This engine consisted of Gasoline powered engines which created electricity which was transmitted to electric motors on the same vehicle, the electric motors providing the ultimate power on the drive wheels.

After years of this type of power the Visalia Electric converted to the present day Diesel-Electric locomotives for hauling the freight.

The greater amount of this freight business consists of fruit for eastern markets and the cars are transferred from the Visalia Electric Railroad to that of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Exeter.

More on V. E.

The greatest amount of passenger service was enjoyed between 1911 and 1919 when schedules show five trains between Visalia and Exeter daily, plus three trains daily between Elderwood and Visalia, via Exeter.

No reduced service on Sundays is indicated.

Many special trains were provided for picnics, dances, etc.

More About Transportation

Tulare County, along with other parts of the state, has experienced great change in the mode and manner of transportation.

As the early stage lines and Pony Express had to give way to the railroad, so has the railroad been compelled to bow to the automobile, truck, and finally the airplane.

The railroads of Tulare County once carried practically all the passenger traffic, with many trains running on schedule night and day. They have given way a little at a time to what is now considered more modern transportation, with comparatively few passenger trains still running.

The majority of the freight business still belongs to the railroads, although the trucks are fast cutting in on the short hauls, with the long haul trucking business picking up from year to year.

Southern Pacific Main Line

The main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad running through Tulare County adopted the Diesel powered streamliner trains a few years ago. These are lightweight, roller bearing coaches and other cars of late design that make possible high speed with comfort. Such trains still command good patronage.

Southern Pacific East Side Line

The east side line of Southern Pacific running through Dinuba, Exeter, Lindsay, Strathmore, Porterville, Terra Bella and Ducor started out with regular passenger service with two trains each way, (north and south) each day and the night trains carried Pullman sleepers as well as dining cars.

These trains connected at Exeter with the Visalia Electric trains which ran to Lemon Cove, Woodlake, Farmersville and Visalia.

The Southern Pacific east side line discontinued passenger service October 30, 1940, after reducing the number of trains from time to time as patronage dropped.

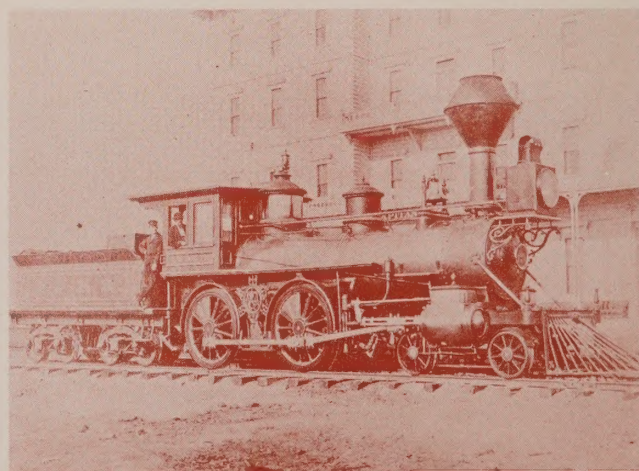
The "Skunk"

Like the Santa Fe east side line, the Southern Pacific east side railroad used a "Skunk" to furnish the last passenger service before giving up entirely October 30, 1940. This was a combination passenger, express and mail car propelled by a gasoline engine. The markings caused it to be nicknamed "The Skunk" by non-railroaders.

More About East Side Line of The Santa Fe

The Santa Fe, by purchase of stock, absorbed the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad in 1900. A branch of this line from Minkler to Ducor via Exeter, Lindsay, Porterville and Terra Bella was completed in 1920.

Passenger service was instituted on the partially completed line in 1915 and continued until lack of



Central Pacific locomotive "Favorite," at Merced in 1872. El Capitan Hotel in background. This is similar to type locomotive used in the San Joaquin Valley during the early days of the Southern Pacific railroad in the 1870's.

patronage caused reduced service from year to year until 1938 when all passenger service ceased. Not unlike the Southern Pacific east side line, the Santa Fe finally had but one combination baggage, express and passenger train each way per day before giving up passenger service entirely. This was a car propelled by a gas engine — in which was a combination baggage and express compartment, two seats for smokers and two seats for non-smokers.

This branch continues as a highly productive freight road, thousands of cars of fruit from this rich section of the County being hauled to eastern markets, thus more than justifying the judgment of railroad officials of years ago that such a line would produce much revenue

THE V & T RAILROAD

(No, Not Virginia and Truckee)
(Copied from "Los Tulares," June, 1953)

The 80's were a period of growth and prosperity in Tulare County with many schemes for railroad construction. Some like the Tulare and Giant Forest did not pass the dream stage, but others became realities. The east side SP was built then as was the Visalia and Tulare. The V & T road started at Mill (Main) and Court streets, ran south to Tulare avenue, west to the present Mooney Blvd., south along this county road and then into Tulare along the present Lindsay highway and San Joaquin street to the SP tracks.

Its train was called the "dinkey" and no doubt it was because tradition has it that in a race with a bicycle the bicycle won.

Ernest Volquards and his sister, Mrs. Minnie Becker, still recall hearing a big noise on May 10, 1900 and rushing out in front of the house to find the V & T engine and tender lying on their sides and the cars off the track. A Volquard's calf had disputed the engine's right of way. The contest was a draw because neither ever recovered from the wreck.

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN TULARE COUNTY

("Los Tulares," December, 1953)

Grover Weathers of Visalia believes that the first automobile in Tulare County was a steam Locomobile that was driven to the County in 1898 by Harry Brown, a New York capitalist, who was looking for investments.

FIRST AEROPLANE IN TULARE COUNTY

("Los Tulares," December, 1953)

It was on February 11th and 12th of 1912 that the people of Tulare County had an opportunity to see an aeroplane at the Tulare County Fair Grounds in Tulare.

This plane was a Curtiss and owned and flown by Frank Bryant, a brother of Mrs. Carl Pennebaker of Exeter. Many towns closed shop those two days to permit the boss and the help to view the contraption.



BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL

When California had only been under American control twelve years and a State only eight years, the Postmaster General in 1857 contracted with a group headed by John Butterfield to establish a new mail route to commence operations a year later (1858), and be operated on a twice a week schedule between St. Louis and San Francisco, elapsed time not to exceed twenty-five days.

The first year was used in establishing stations along the route which were spaced about twenty miles apart where changes of horses were made. In the larger places there were somewhat more elaborate facilities to provide meals for passengers.

The Company was subsidized for \$600,000.00 per year for carrying the mail. In addition, passengers were carried. Nine passengers could ride inside and a half dozen more were sometimes carried outside. Stops were made for meals but none for sleep. The fare for the through trip was \$200.00. The average speed for the 2866 miles was five miles per hour.

As no valuables were carried by the Butterfield Overland Mail, there was little or no trouble from highwaymen.

Stages departed from Tipton, Missouri, the end of the railroad west of St. Louis, and from the other end at San Francisco September 16, 1858. The fa-

mous 'Concord' coach made by J. S. Abbott and Sons of Concord, New Hampshire, was the vehicle used. The regular coach weighed three thousand pounds and could carry four thousand pounds. The coaches were upholstered and lined with russet leather and most of them were painted red although some were green. The running gear was yellow. The average cost was \$1,400.00. The most interesting feature of the coaches was the through brace suspension of the body. This was the pair of laminated leather straps which cradled the body between the axles. It is said this construction made it easier for the teams on rough roads. There is a light wagon in the Tulare County Museum in Mooney Grove which has this type of springing.

The original Butterfield Overland Mail route came west through the Southern route to Los Angeles. Some of the prominent stations in the route were Fort Smith, Arkansas, El Paso, Texas, and Tucson, Arizona. From Los Angeles it came over the Ridge to Gorman, Lebec, Fort Tejon, Sink of Tejon to Kern River east of Bakersfield. Continuing north, stations were at Posey Creek, Woody (known as Mountain House), and entering Tulare County the first station being White River. From here on stations were at Fountain Springs, and Tule River (just south of Porterville). The next station was west of Exeter and a little south of what is now Farmersville, and then Visalia. From Visalia the route turned northwest to Cross Creek to Laton, to Elkhorn Ranch, and thence to Fresno City, which at that time lay about thirty miles west of the present Fresno. The route continued northwest to Firebaugh's Ferry and left the Valley at Temple's Ranch station going over the Coast Range Mountains at Pacheco Pass. It continued from there north to San Francisco.

The Great Southern Overland Mail as it was sometimes called, operated until the outbreak of the Civil War. As part of the route was in the seceding states, a change had to be made and in March of 1861 the southern route was discontinued and the overland mail was then transferred to the Central route via Salt Lake City. Stages continued to operate over sections of the old route but on a local basis only.

Butterfield Stage Travels Old Southern Route In 1958

Commemorating the centennial of the Butterfield Overland Mail, a caravan containing one of the Concord coaches traversed as near as possible the original route from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, starting September 16th, and came through Tulare County October 9th and 10th, at which time mail with special caches commemorating the event were carried.

This caravan was at Porterville on October 9th, where it stayed overnight, and arrived in Visalia on October 10th, where an old fashioned anvil salute was touched off by Otto Lake, thus re-enacting such a salute as given in Visalia on the occasion of the first of such stages one hundred years previous.

TELEGRAPH LINE COMPLETED TO VISALIA

From: San Francisco Alta California, June 19, 1860.
VISALIA, June 18, 9 P. M.

The Pacific and Atlantic telegraph was completed this place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. About 2 o'clock an Overland Stage coach and several carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen from Visalia turned out to escort the wire into town. On the connection being made, one hundred guns were fired, speeches made and a general rejoicing took place. During the evening, dispatches were sent back and forth between this office and the State Telegraph office in San Francisco. A great number of men and teams are at work and the line will be speedily pushed forward to Los Angeles. A large force will also be employed to work this way from the latter place.

HISTORY OF GAS SERVICE IN TULARE COUNTY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY

Just 33 years ago, in 1925, the first "Southern California Gas Company" sign appeared in Tulare County. That was when the utility began operations in this area with formation of its San Joaquin Valley Division. The total division then served only some 6,200 customers.

Averaging better than 1,300 new customers each year since then, there were 51,400 residential, commercial and industrial customers receiving natural gas service in the valley as of January, 1958.

Although the division serves the gas needs of Tulare, Kings and part of Fresno Counties, the division headquarters is located in Tulare County, at Visalia. Five other gas company offices are located in the county in Exeter, Tulare, Lindsay, Porterville and Dinuba.

Natural gas is delivered to the valley area from three sources through a network of some 1,000 miles of distribution main. Some 40 million cubic feet of gas is received daily from these three sources — 25 million cubic feet coming from Kettleman Field, another 10 million flowing from the Trico Field, and an additional 5 million available from the Burrell Field.

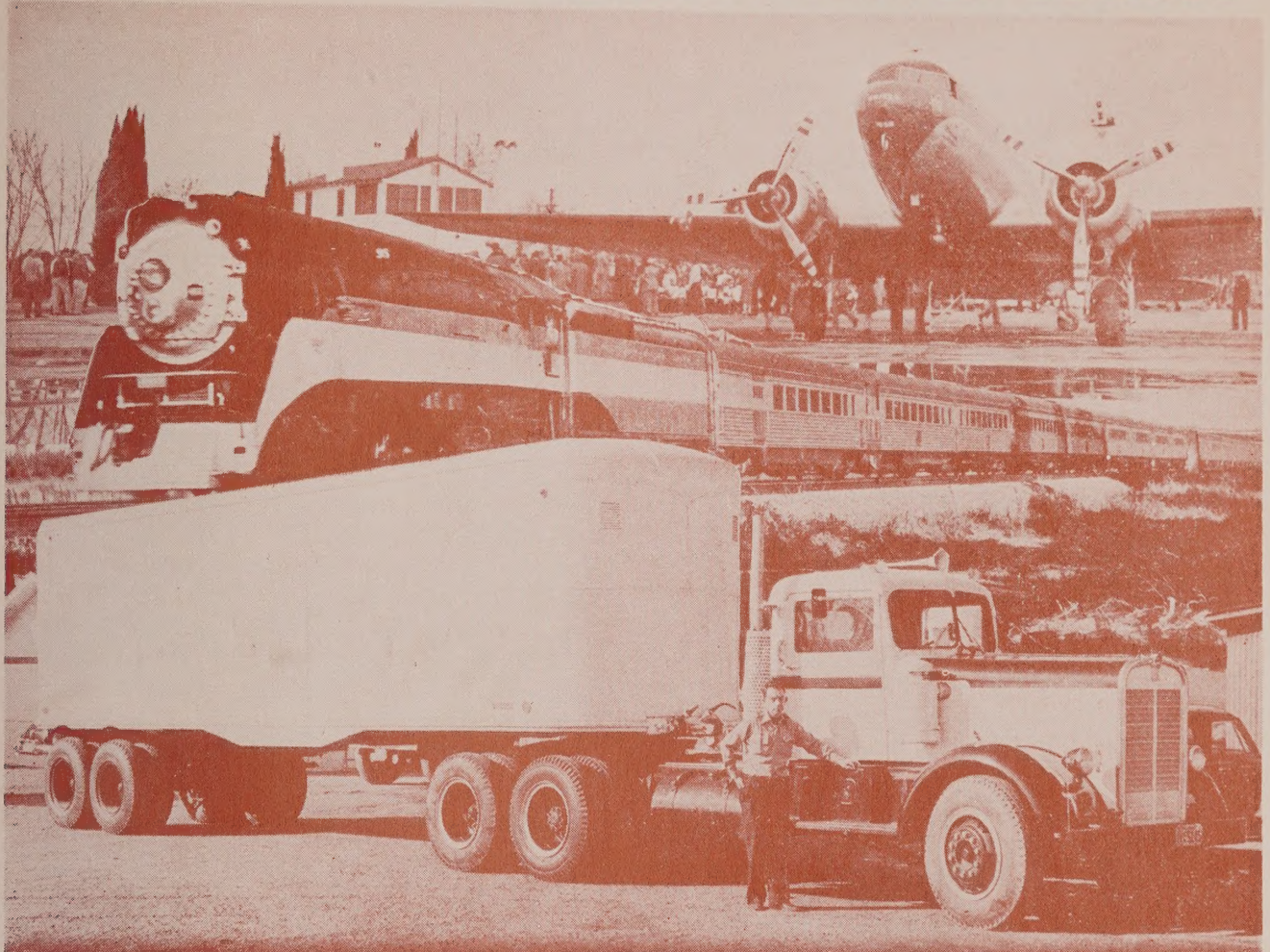
As the valley's population, industry and wealth has grown over the years, the gas company has kept pace by investing new capital and increasing the size of its work force serving the community's needs.

Division Manager George Porter states that in 1958 a budget of over \$900,000 was allotted to handle the utility's capital expenditure in the San Joaquin Valley.

Largest single expenditure was nearly \$350,000 earmarked for construction of new business main pipelines to extend gas service to new customers. An additional \$175,000 is budgeted for new business services.

One of the valley's largest taxpayers, the Southern California Gas Company paid over \$400,000 in Tulare County alone during 1957-1958.

MODERN TRANSPORTATION SERVES COUNTY



The Golden State Highway (U. S. 99) which is the inland route between San Francisco and Los Angeles traverses Tulare County for nearly sixty miles. The Orange Belt Scenic Highway is an important artery through the foothill section. Public transportation is provided by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways;

and by Greyhound, Santa Fe and Orange Belt bus lines. There are more than a dozen airports in Tulare County. Visalia Airport is a scheduled stop for United commercial airliners serving that city and Tulare County. Trucking is furnishing a method for rapid marketing of perishable products.

AIRPORTS IN TULARE COUNTY

Courtesy

Tulare County Planning Commission
July 3, 1958

VISALIA CITY MUNICIPAL

Highway 65 and 99

CLASS 5 — Continental -Trunk or Express
Scheduled Air Line

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — Yes
Agricultural — — Yes
Patrol, Survey — Yes
Instructional — — Yes
Charter — — — Yes

Operating schedule — 2 United Airline flights each way daily
Hours airport is attended — 24-hour service available
Fire-crash equipment available — Yes
Direction of landing strip or strips — N. W. - S. E.
Length and width of landing strips — 5390' x 150'
Type of surface on landing strips — Asphaltic concrete
Runway lights — Yes. Number of hangars 1
Dimensions of hangars — 8 unit tee-hangar
Other buildings (list by use) Terminal, passenger, aircraft repair,

terminal, flight shack

Airport Manager — Harry Tow, City Mgr.

Telephone — Yes

PORTERVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Off Highway 65 south of city

CLASS 5

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Instructional — — — Yes
Charter — — — Yes
Patrol, Survey Fire Patrol
Others, Ambulance & Hearse

Operating schedule — 24 Hours

Hours airport is attended — 24 Hours

Fire-crash equipment available — Yes — One 250-gal. pumper
(in process of purchasing dry chemical truck)

Direction of landing strip or strips — 150' x 6000', 150' x 5000'

Type of surface on landing strips — Hard surfaced (oil)

Runway lights — Yes. Number of hangars — 10

Dimensions of hangars — 1-80 x 60, 1-44 x 66, 2-40 x 38, 6 - "T"
shaped hangars 40 x 38

Other buildings (list by use) — 1-Temp. Administration & Living
Quarters, 1 Living Quarters, 1 Club House, 4 Storage buildings

Airport Manager — Mel. Landon.

Telephone SUNset 4-3870

WOODLAKE AIRPORT

Privately owned landing strip west of city
2000' strip — oiled
For private flying and emergency landing
Telephone near strip

TULARE AIRPORT

South of city on 99 Highway

CLASS 1

County owns 125 acres and some city of Tulare property is used for runway extension.

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Instructional — — — Yes
Charter — — — No
Patrol, Survey — — — Yes

Hours airport is attended — From daylight to dark
Direction of landing strip — N. W.
Length of landing strip — 3275' x 150'
Type of surface of landing strip — Oil
Some buildings
Telephone available

TULARE AIR PARK

Old Rankin Field — S. E. of City
Owned by City of Tulare

CLASS 2

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Patrol, Survey — — — No
Advertising — — — No
Instructional — — — Yes
Charter — — — Yes
Others — Private Flying

Operating schedule — Daylight
Hours airport is attended — 24 Hours
Fire-crash equipment available — None
Direction of landing strip or strips — N. W. & S. E.
Length and width of landing strips — 3200' long, 150' wide
Type of surface on landing strips — Oil
Runway lights — No. Number of hangars — 3
Dimensions of hangars — Main hangar 80 x 100, others 60 x 80 & 60 x 80
Airport manager — Dale Fry
Telephone available

SEQUOIA FIELD (Visalia)

Between Visalia and Dinuba (County owned)

CLASS 1

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Patrol, Survey — — — Yes
Instructional — — — Yes
Charter — — — No

Operating schedule — Daylight to dark
Hours airport is attended — Daylight to dark
Fire-crash equipment available — Yes
Direction of landing strip or strips — East - West
Length and width of landing strips — 3000' x 100'
Type of surface on landing strips — asphalt
Runway light — No. Number of hangars — 2
Dimensions of hangars — 100 x 200 ft.
Airport manager — Clayton V. Curtis
Telephone available

GREEN ACRES (Visalia)

North city - privately owned

CLASS 2

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Patrol, Survey — — — Yes
Charter — occasionally

Hours airport is attended — Attendant in house on Airport

Fire-crash equipment available — Fire Extinguishers
Direction of landing strip or strips — S. E. x N. W.
Length and width of landing strips — 3000' Sod x 250'
Type of surface on landing strips — Sod with 800' oil strip
Runway lights — No. Number of hangars — 12 T, 1 shop & office building & hangar
Airport manager — M. B. Martin
Telephone available

ALTA (Dinuba)

Between Dinuba & Orosi - privately owned

CLASS 2

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Instructional — — — Yes
Charter — — — Yes

Others — Home base of PRISONER TRANSPORT SERVICE
Operating schedule — 24 hours. Lights on call or buzz field.
Hours airport is attended — Residence on field
Fire-crash equipment available — None
Direction of landing strip or strips — N. W. & S. E. 15-33
Length and width of landing strips — 60' x 3300'
Type of surface on landing strips — Oil mix. adequate to & incl. DC-3
Runway lights — Yes. Number of hangars — 5
Dimensions of hangars — No. 1 50 x 60, No. 2 45 x 55, No. 3 40 x 40, No. 4 32 x 220, No. 5 1 plane
Other buildings (list by use) — Office and Administration Building 30 x 32. Oil storage and outside restrooms 16 x 16. Flying club Room 24 x 55. Residence.
Airport manager — S. F. O'Brien, H. F. Kliever
Telephone available

HARMON FIELD (Pixley Airport)

County owned

CLASS 1

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — minor
Agricultural — — — Yes
Patrol, Survey — none
Instructional — none
Charter — none
Advertising — none

Operating schedule — Daylight to dark
Hours airport is attended — Same
Fire-crash equipment available — none
Direction of landing strip or strips — N. W. & S. E.
Length and width of landing strips — 2000' x 50'
Type of surface on landing strips — Asphalt
Runway lights — No. Number of hangars — 1
Dimensions of hangars — 60' x 60'
Other buildings — Restrooms 8' x 12' corrugated
Airport manager — Donald R. Emery
Telephone nearby (PLaza 7-3474)

TRAUGER FIELD (Lindsay)

Southeast of city, privately owned

CLASS 1

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — — — Yes
Agricultural — — — Yes
Patrol, Survey — — — Yes
Advertising — — — Yes
Instructional — — — Yes
Charter — — — Yes
Others — Piper Aircraft Sales

Aviation Fuel 80/87 - 91/96
Operating schedule — Daylight hours only
Hours airport is attended — 24 Hours. Residence on field
Fire-crash equipment available — Hand extinguishers
Direction of landing strip or strips — N. N. W./S. S. E.
Length and width of landing strips — 2000' x 300'

Type of surface on landing strips — Asphalt
 Runway lights — No. Number of hangars — 14
 Dimension of hangars — Average 40' x 30'
 Other buildings — Restroom - apartment
 Airport manager — W. C. Eckert
 Telephone 8-7952

LINDSAY-EXETER AIRPORT

Pruner Field

Located half-way between Lindsay and Exeter

Privately Owned

CLASS I

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Repairs — none
 Agricultural — some
 Patrol, Survey — some
 Advertising — none
 Instructional — Club flying

Direction of landing strip or strips — N. W. - S. E.
 Length and width of landing strips — 2400' x 50'
 Type of surface on landing strips — Black-top
 Runway light — No. Number of hangars — 2
 Dimensions of hangars — 60' x 80' — 60' x 60'
 Airport manager — C. L. Pruner
 Telephone nearby

THREE RIVERS

County Owned

Between No. & Middle Forks Kaweah River

CLASS I

FLIGHT ACTIVITIES:

Patrol, Survey — Fire - National Park Service
 Others — Recreation. Also port for rescue work & fire patrol

Direction of landing strip — N. W. Runway light — No
 Type of surface on landing strip — Oiled
 Telephone available nearby

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICIALLY ENDS ITS EXISTENCE ON MAY 14, 1959

The Central Pacific Railroad, which sparked the development of the San Joaquin Valley in the early 1880's, became the property of the Southern Pacific Railroad company (officially) May 14, 1959.

Through various legal processes, the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific for all practical purposes became one company in the late 1800's. Then gradually through common usage the name Southern Pacific replaced Central Pacific.

However, it was not until May 14, 1959 that this pioneer railroad officially came to an end. Until this time parts of the Southern Pacific Company, including the line's mainline through the San Joaquin Valley, legally were designated as the Central Pacific.

COUNTY ROADS AND STATE HIGHWAYS

in Tulare County

Information furnished by Tulare County Road Department
 Joe V. Garcia, Jr., Road Commissioner and County Surveyor

April 30, 1958

Number of Miles of County Roads	
Primary	1082
Federal Assistance Secondary (included under Primary)	323
Secondary	2081
Total	3163
Number of Miles of Constructed Federal Assistance Secondary Roads	96
Number of Miles of State Highways	377
Number of Miles of Multiple Lane State Highways (4 Lane)	66

Concrete Highways were first built in 1917 under 1917 Bond Issue Election, held and carried March 7, 1917—Amount \$2,200,000. Tulare County was second only to the County of Los Angeles in constructing a system of concrete highways.

Number of Miles of Concrete Highways constructed under the 1917 Bond Issue 220

Number of Bridges (20' long or longer)	380
Number of Railroad Crossings at grade including State Highways	390
Number of Traffic signs (County)	18,000
Number of Miles (County) center lined striped	427

COUNTY ROADS AND HOUSE NUMBERING

Tulare County has inaugurated a road numbering system which is also the basis for a house numbering system in the County.

County Roads

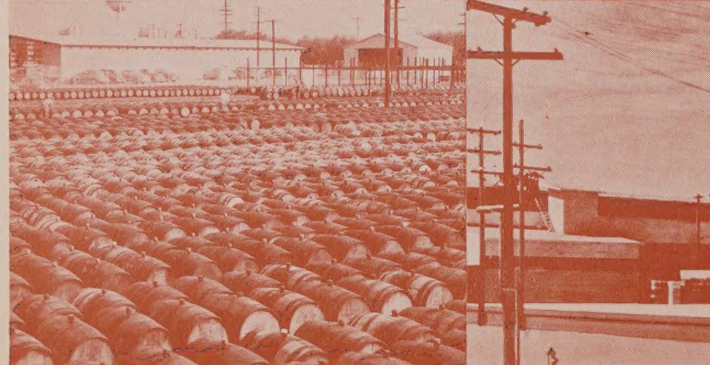
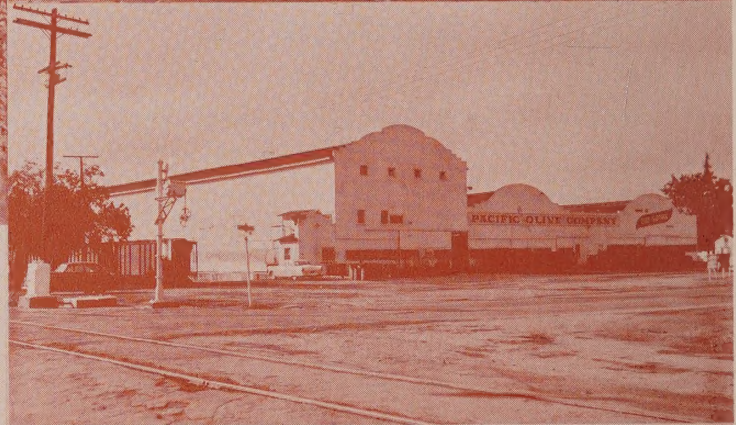
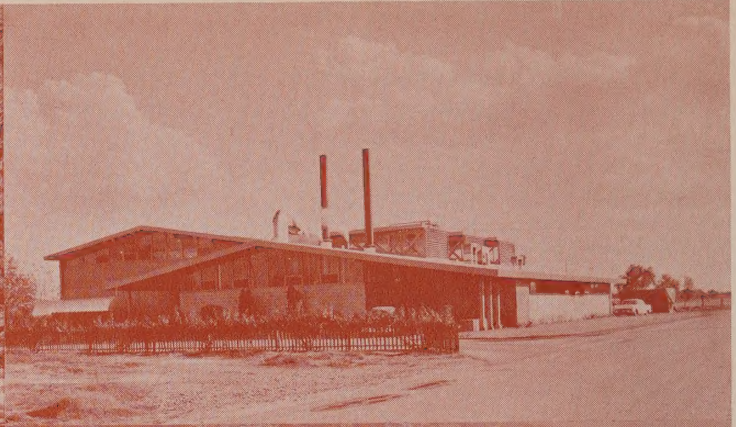
For numbering purposes, all County Roads running from South to North are designated as ROADS and the numbering system starts at the southern end of the County and runs to the north — thus the smaller numbers are at the west and the larger numbers east.

Avenues

For numbering purposes, all County Roads running from west to east are designated as AVENUES and the smaller numbers are in the south and the larger numbers in the north.

Thus the road No. 1 and the avenue No. 1 are in the S. W. corner of Tulare County. (See Tulare County Chamber of Commerce map).

At the time this booklet was published the house numbering system had not been completed.



COUNTY'S INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IS VARIED



Tulare County's industrial activity is associated with processing and packing its agricultural products. Agriculture also creates a demand for boxes, stakes and farm machinery. Lumber, tile and other building materials are manufactured from the forests and mineral resources.

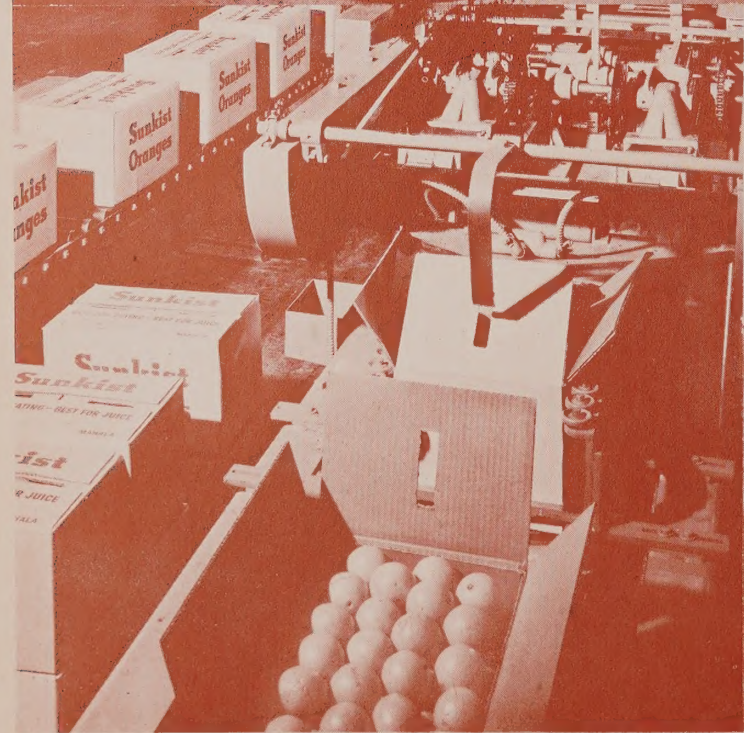
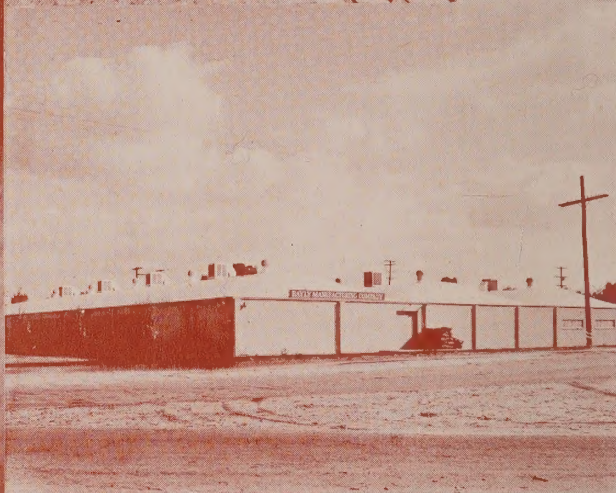
In more recent years many new industries unre-

lated to agriculture or other of nature's products have found Tulare County an ideal place to locate their plants amid pleasant surroundings, good schools and churches. Living conditions and recreation for employees have been a prime factor in managements' decision to locate here.

BREAKDOWN OF INDUSTRIES AND BY-PRODUCTS — 1958

	Industries	Cotton Gins	Packing Houses	Cold Storage Plants	Capacity (cars) Cold Storage		Industries	Cotton Gins	Packing Houses	Cold Storage Plants	Capacity (cars) Cold Storage
Dinuba	20	3	13	10	372½	Richgrove			4	5	465
Cutler-Orosi	4		23	4	77	Ducor			2	1	175
Monson		2				Terra Bella	2	3	6	1	500
Sultana			6	3	130	Porterville	25	3	13	2	39
Yettam			2	1	500	Strathmore	1	1	8	1	15
Ivanhoe			13	2	130	Lindsay	14		19	5	147
Visalia	43	7	4	4	150	Exeter	10		35	20	2634
Tulare	26	10	5	4	43	Lemon Cove			6	2	14
Tipton		5	2	1		Woodlake	6		13	3	251
Delano District in Tulare County						Woodville		6			
Pixley	1	1	4			Springville	2				
Earlimart	2	5	10	1	100	Total	158	46	205	73	6536
Poplar, Cotton Center		2	5	1	3½						

For further detail address Tulare County Chamber of Commerce, Room 100, Courthouse, Visalia, Calif.



COUNTY BOASTS NATIONAL FORESTS & PARKS



Tulare County is the gateway to the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Sequoia National Forest and to the High Sierra Nevada. These majestic mountains offer skiing, skating and tobogganing in the winter; fishing, hunting and camping facilities during the summer. Here are great groves of Sequoia Gigantea or the "Big Trees." Among these is the General Sherman Tree, the largest living thing known, which is 272.4 feet high and 36½ feet in diameter (nature's own skyscraper). The National Parks offer an unspoiled wonderland for year around vacations.

Sequoia National Forest covers approximately 1,181,600 acres. Here much of the county's timber resources are located. The forests serve as a reservoir collecting much of the district's water supply.

In Sequoia National Forest is located the mighty Mineral King country. In the 1870's this was a booming mining camp. Today it is considered by experts

to be the finest ski and winter sports area in the world.

Pack trains start from here to enter the marvelous back country which is accessible only to the pack animals or the hiker with a pack on his back.

There are eight excellent county parks which are providing recreational facilities for each section of the county. These include Mooney Grove, Cutler Park, Bartlett Park, Pixley Park, Tipton Park, Alpaugh Park, Traver Park, and Balch Park in the Mountain Home Tract.

Many private resorts and Dude Ranches dot the county. They afford a variety of recreation and entertainment from the healing waters of California Hot Springs to pack trains into the mammoth back country from the mountain resorts. Today, more and more emphasis is being laid to the keeping of these havens open the year around. Specific information regarding these resorts may be had from the county and community chambers of commerce

MOONEY GROVEBy **JOSEPH E. DOCTOR**

(Former President Tulare County Historical Society)

The majestic valley oaks now preserved in Mooney Grove whose shade many thousands of persons enjoy while picnicking, playing, or just relaxing, are a remnant of the great oak forest which once covered what early explorers chose to call the Four Creeks country, the delta of the Kaweah river and its many channels. The forest extended from the foothills almost to Tulare lake, a broad band from four to six miles wide and in places even wider. Early explorers who came through the valley spoke of the welcome relief of the oak shade after their travels in the "desert."

The primeval oak forest was marked by many stream channels where vines entwined with oaks, cottonwoods, willows, and wild berry vines to make some areas an almost impenetrable jungle through which passage was obtained only along the game and Indian trails. This oak forest abounded in game, and the great production of acorns afforded an easy living for the Yokuts Indians of the sub-tribes of Ga-We-Ha, or Kaweah; Yokohl, Wukchumne, Wolasi, Telamne, and Choinok who used the nut of the oak as the staff of life. It was then, as Mooney Grove is today, a place of peace, for life was so abundant that the Indians knew neither famine nor war.

Father Garces, first white man to penetrate deeply into the valley, did not reach as far north as the great oak forest, but in July of 1806, Father Zalvidea and Lt. Francisco Ruiz, sent out to explore for sites for missions in the valley, camped in or near Mooney Grove, and Father Zalvidea recommended it as a good site for a mission, although the land was "too arid for anything but unflowers." The Spanish thought the valley oak much too hard for building material, and it is very likely that the lack of enthusiasm for missions in the valley was also due to the remoteness of the area from the coastal missions and ranchos.

Jedediah Smith saw the oak forest and perhaps trapped beaver on its streams in 1827. Ewing Young's party, with young Kit Carson as a member, passed through in 1829 and Kit came back again in 1844 with the John Fremont exploratory party. From Fremont's journal came a glowing description of the Four Creeks country and it is said that Carson thought of returning to it to make his home. The charm of the Kaweah delta is mentioned in other early writing.

Benjamin Willis settled on what is now Mooney Grove in 1852 and grazed cattle in the area. He was given a patent to the land in 1860. Willis was among those who signed a petition to have the name of Visalia restored to the county seat after an attempt was made to change it to Buena Vista.

In the early 1860's Michael Mooney bought the Willis property and built a two-story frame house where the House Arbor is now, between the merry-go-round and the baseball diamond, the Mooney family lived happily and prosperously in the great

grove of oaks. In the area around them, the oaks were cleared away in order that crops might be grown, but the Mooneys kept much of their acreage in its original state.

In the early 1900's a campaign was started to preserve some of the fast disappearing forest as a county park, some of the prime movers in the campaign being Mrs. Walter Cairns of Lindsay, John Tuohy of Tulare, W. P. Bartlett of Porterville and Thomas Jacobs of the Venice Hill area, a county supervisor. Michael Mooney's son, Hugh, agreed to sell 100 acres for \$15,000, a price far below the value of the land, probably about equal to the value of the oak wood. The county purchased the property and appointed a forestry board composed of Tuohy, Jacobs, Bartlett, W. A. Bates and F. J. Hesse to administer it. Clearing of the brush and making the park ready for the crowds was quite a task. The lagoon was built at the urging of Bartlett despite the objection that it would only breed mosquitos. Fish were planted to take care of the problem.

In 1923, the county purchased 43 acres more from the Mooney heirs, and the park facilities were expanded as needed. For a time there was a small zoo; the mounted head of one of the buffalos is in the museum.

Hugh Mooney left \$5,000 for the construction of a museum, and this was built and dedicated in 1948. In the early 1950's the old Visalia jail, donated by Mrs. Luella Hyde on whose ranch it had been moved to serve as a storehouse, was brought to the museum site and later the county fenced the yard between the museum and the old jail for the exhibition of old wagons, buggies, and farm machinery.

Perhaps no single piece of sculpture in California is so well known as the statue "The End of the Trail," which stands in Mooney Grove with the lesser known statue, "The Pioneer," which is the work of Solon Borglum.

"The End of the Trail" was done by James Earle Fraser who, before his death in 1953, gave a full ac-



Some of the magnificent Valley Oaks preserved at Mooney Grove

count to the historical society of the events which led to the making of the statue for the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. As a boy, Fraser had lived in Dakota Territory, where he had Indians as playmates and, hearing an old hunter predict that the Indians would eventually be "pushed into the Pacific," formed in his mind the mental picture of despair that was eventually to become "The End of the Trail." He created the original sculpture in 1894, when he was only 17, won \$1,000 as a prize with it in Paris three years later. Through it he became associated with the top sculptors of the world. The more than life-size statue which served as one of the central figures at the San Francisco exposition in 1915 won the gold medal for sculpture.

Thomas Jacobs and W. P. Bartlett furnished the enterprise for bringing the famous statues to Mooney Grove. They heard after the close of the exposition that some of its statues were obtainable. The first, "The Pioneer," arrived by freight car in May 1916, and the only cost was the freight, \$150. Jacobs then began to negotiate for "The End of the Trail" but did not expect to get it because a San Francisco club had asked for it. Since the statue was made of temporary materials and had been taken apart when the exposition was dismantled, the club turned it down. When Mr. Jacobs heard that Tulare county was to be given the statue he went to San Francisco and arranged to have the pieces shipped to Tulare county. They arrived in September, 1919,

and were put together at a cost of \$190.

Both statues are of a plasterlike material and considerable internal bracing was necessary. Coats of paint have preserved the materials and they have stood up remarkably well. "The End of the Trail" has since been coveted by San Francisco but it is safe to predict the brave old Indian is here to stay and will never be pushed into the ocean.

Mooney Grove is a favorite spot with families of Tulare and adjacent counties, offering facilities for wholesome entertainment for all ages. On any weekend between the Easter opening and the autumn closing literally thousands of persons use its facilities. As many as three thousand persons may visit the museum on a busy Sunday. Tulare county is proud of this park, not only for the pleasures it offers, but also because it is one of the very few remaining stands of "quercus lobata," the beautiful and fruitful valley oak that was so loved by the pioneers.

Odds and Ends About Mooney Grove

It is said that the \$15,000.00 paid to the Mooneys for the grove represented the value of the trees for wood. Cutting oak for wood was quite an industry at one time and much of it was shipped by rail.

A condition of the sale of Mooney Grove was that it should always be maintained as a public



"The Pioneer" by Solon Borglum, the first statue from the Panama-Pacific Exposition brought to Mooney Grove.



"End of the Trail," famous statue brought to Mooney Grove from Panama-Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915.

park and that none of the trees should be cut except such as might be in "unhealthy or dying condition."

On December 12, 1910 the county contracted with Johannes Reimers, of San Joaquin County, to make plans for the park, this to include roads, walks, necessary buildings, bridges, ponds, additional planting, etc. He was to be paid \$500.00 for his work.

Excerpt from the protest of a taxpayer who objected to the purchase of Mooney Grove.

"Now, will the people of Tulare County patronize the park, located as it is four or five miles from Visalia or Tulare, away from car line or any means of transportation except private ones? It is safe to say that not five percent of the people of the county would visit that park once in five years." —Visalia Daily Times, August 2, 1909.

The moral is that it is never "safe to say" anything too positively. Frequently five percent of Tulare County's population visits Mooney Grove in a single day.

Located in the park are 12 picnic arbors with fire pits at each and, in addition, there are 20 other pits scattered throughout the park for outside cooking. Wood is furnished free. There are 40 rowboats available, free. Swings, slides and other playground equipment is located on both sides of the lake and in addition, a "Kiddies Play Pen" with various play equipment is maintained for the smaller children. Sundays and holidays an attendant is on duty so that the mothers may more fully enjoy their outing. Also, an area has been leased to private parties for the operation of motor boat rides, a train, Merry-Go-Round and other concessions. There is a charge for these rides.

A modern concession stand is available for the convenience of the patrons.

—○— BALCH PARK

This county park of 160 acres is located in the Redwood belt of the Sierra at an elevation of 6500 feet. It is 34 miles from Porterville, 53 miles from Visalia and 43 miles from Exeter and Lindsay. Access is provided by a good oiled road from Porterville up the Tule River through Springville. Another good oiled road is provided through the Yokohl Valley directly over Rocky Hill east from Exeter, another good oiled road over Rocky Hill north and east from Lindsay and still another south and east from highway 198 at a point about 14 miles east of Visalia.

The area known to old timers as "Summer Home" was acquired from the Southern California Edison Company in 1923 by Mr. A. C. Balch of Los Angeles, who gave it to Tulare County to be used as a county park.

The Progress Edition of the Lindsay Gazette, 1930, had the following to report: "One of the most beautiful groves of redwood trees to be found in California was made easily accessible to automobile traffic and motor campers with the formal opening of the road to Balch Park last summer."

A control gate situated two miles above Milo and seven miles above Springville, regulates traffic.

(Road control eliminated Oct. 30, 1944) From here it is a short thirteen mile trip to Camp Lena, two miles from the park proper. Relics of the milling days present an interesting study. In 1900 when the old Enterprise Mill was running full crew, 70,000 feet of lumber went through the mill daily. Stumps of Giant Sequoias stand as mute reminders of what might have happened to all of the redwoods in that district had the mill been a financial success. Approximately only one-third of the lumber cut was used for building purposes when a redwood was cut. Part of it went for fence posts and grape stakes and there was considerable waste.

Tradition has it that Centennial Stump is that of a tree from which a section was cut and shipped to Philadelphia to the Exposition in 1876. It stands near by the millsite. The Hercules Tree invites inspection. It no doubt gains its name through its strength in surviving after a twelve foot room had been cut in it.

Standing out as the most symmetrical and most beautiful tree in the grove is the Lady Alice tree. This tree would scale more than 160,000 board feet of lumber, or approximately enough to fence and cross fence 320 acres, build a house, barn and other necessary buildings and have lumber left over.

Hollow Log, near the Lady Alice tree, is one of the most interesting trees in the Park from an historical standpoint. The name and date "T. C. Brown, 1870," was found carved in the tree and it was learned that Brown carved his name in the tree after chasing a bear through the log and killing it near the entrance.

Cosper Stump, across the meadow from Hollow Log, stands some 30 feet high and time and man have hollowed the stump and left a room 12 feet in diameter. Remnants of lumber found on top of the stump indicates that it was once used as a two-story house.

Big Snag, a short distance from here, offers mute testimony of milling days. Although it has been cut through with saws and axes, it refuses to fall. The snag is 12 feet in diameter and stands 150 feet high. Sequoia Gigantea are known for the exact balance as provided by nature.

Old Methuselah, with a circumference of 107 feet, has more than 4,000 years to its credit and is the largest tree in the grove. Seven Sisters are other trees of note nearby.

Although there are no other accommodations than the camp grounds at Balch Park, autoists will delight in camping beneath the big trees. Two ice-cold springs provide excellent water which is piped to each camp. Balch Park is also the headwaters of Bear Creek.

Information taken from County Library file 8 (Visalia Delta Oct. 3, 1923)

Through H. C. Carr of Porterville, representing A. G. Wishon of Fresno, who in turn represented a party unknown at this moment, the Tulare County Supervisors were yesterday offered a free deed to 200 acres of fine mountain land known as the Mountain Home District whereon stands several hundred

Giant Sequoias just outside the Sequoia National Park northeast of Porterville. The grant was with the provision that the tree and plant life be forever maintained and the property used for public purposes only. The property is considered one of the finest in the mountains of Tulare County. The Southern California Edison Company owned the property and the donor has arranged to buy it from the Edison Company and gave it to the county if the county will accept it.

Tulare County Library file - Parks May 28, 1941

The name of Capt. John Jordan, Tulare County pioneer and Sierra Trail blazer, will be perpetuated in Tulare County history with honor through the action of the Board of Supervisors yesterday in authorizing the naming of a tree in Balch Park after him.

Official records show the Tulare County Board of Supervisors accepted this tract of land December 14, 1923.

Parking is provided for 100 cars - overnight camping is permitted. There are 20 family picnic units, 20 fire pits and several rest rooms.

Two Lakes Constructed in 1958

The Tulare County Parks Department constructed two lakes on Bear Creek, which flows through the park, to furnish fishing for the tourists. Those lakes will be stocked with Brook Trout by the California Fish and Game Department.

One lake covers 3 surface acres and empounds 17.8 acre-feet of water, while the second lake covers 2.1 surface acres and holds 9.6 acre-feet of water.

STATE OWNED FOREST NEXT TO BALCH PARK

(Mountain Home State Forest)

For many years efforts had been made to preserve the redwood forests of Tulare County. First by the formation of the national parks, acquisition by the U. S. Forest Service and by private purchase to be deeded to the state. The private purchase phase did not succeed; however Senator Frank W. Mixter of Exeter introduced a bill in the legislature February 6, 1945 which was co-sponsored by Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno which resulted in purchase by the State of California of 4,950 acres of timber land, the mountain home tract in the Balch Park District east of Exeter.

The record cash sale land transaction, of recent years and possibly of all times in Tulare County was for \$550,000.00.

This was one of the last privately owned larger tracts of redwood forest in California. The State Department of Forestry now operates the property and promise was made that it would be made available as scenic park area and open for hunting, fishing and recreation. There are more than 4,000 big redwood trees on the tract.

STATE MAY TRADE WITH U. S. FOREST SERVICE FOR LAND NEXT TO BALCH PARK

(Status of Proposed Exchange as of 1958)

For many years the State of California and the Forest Service have negotiated on an exchange of

lands whereby scattered State school lands within various National Forests in Northern and Central California would be exchanged for National Forest land adjacent to the Mountain Home State Forest.

Agreement was substantially completed about two years ago and it looked like the deal would go through. All appraisals were made as of the date of the proposal some years back. At the present time the State is reconsidering the exchange and have indicated that they would like an updating of appraisal values. This may delay any exchange for some years.

The State offered the Forest Service remnants of State School lands in 21 counties and 13 National Forests in return for intermingled National Forest lands at the Mountain Home State Forest in Tulare County. A total of 16,735 acres of State School lands were to be traded for 4,059 acres of National Forest land. Equal value rather than equal acreage was the goal. There are about 9,000,000 board feet of redwood timber in the land selected by the State to add to the Mountain Home State Forest.

Should this exchange of lands be made the State of California will have valuable timber land, containing many Sequoia trees, practically surrounding the Tulare County owned Balch Park.

CUTLER PARK

(Visalia Times-Delta, May 10, 1919)

"Tulare County is to have another splendid park and another of the few remaining groves of oak trees is to be preserved to posterity by the generosity of John Cutler, esteemed citizen and former county clerk, who has just donated to the county about 75 acres lying west and south of Cutler bridge. The land is donated outright to the county for park purposes, without reservations of any kind. The supervisors have agreed to accept it and the park will be known as "Cutler Park."

The land in question is a well-known tract to all residents of this part of the county. It is bounded on the south for half a mile by the new county highway to Klink, (Ivanhoe), and on the east by the highway as far north as Cutler bridge. The deed will include land as far north as the center of the St. Johns river, so that provision may be made for boating and swimming. This tract contains many splendid oak trees. The land is valuable for farming purposes and is conservatively estimated to be worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Memorial to Pioneer

Sentimental reasons largely prompted Mr. Cutler to make this gift to Tulare County. It was on this same quarter section, in 1854, that his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cutler, Sr., located when arriving in Tulare County with the first pioneers. John Cutler, Sr. was here at the time of the organization of the county and took part in the deliberations under the Charter Oak, two or three miles from Cutler Park. He served as the first superior judge of the county and for many years, until his death in 1902, was recognized as one of Tulare County's foremost citizens. The land comprised in Cutler Park has been

in possession of the Cutler family since 1854, and on this same quarter section the present generation of the family was born and reared.

Accepted Gratefully

The supervisors of the county are much pleased over this public-spirited act on the part of Mr. Cutler, and certain improvements are contemplated for the present year. Supervisor J. N. Young said in this connection today:

"The act of John Cutler in donating to the county the fine tract of land to be known as Cutler Park was most commendable, and the supervisors were pleased to accept it. It is the present intention to build an attractive fence about the park this year and erect a suitable gate. Cutler Park will prove most acceptable in a number of ways. It will be a picnic grounds equally attractive and popular as Mooney Grove, and it is needed. The Public probably does not realize the extent to which Mooney Park is used. At times there are requests for accommodations by four or five picnic parties on the same day, and attendance occasionally runs into the thousands. Besides that, the county is acquiring there quite a number of wild animals. It may be that the latter will be moved over to Cutler Park, which will also be fitted up for the accommodation of picnic parties."

Cutler Park has not as yet been surveyed, but as stated in the foregoing, it will comprise approximately 75 acres. It lies just four miles east of Visalia, with a paved road all the way."

Records reveal there are 50.8 acres in Cutler Park. Parking space is provided for 210 cars. There are 82 picnic tables, five picnic arbors, twelve fire pits and two rest rooms. Swimming is allowed in the river when water is running. Playground equipment, horseshoe pits and a ball diamond are provided for entertainment.

This is one of the most popular county parks and is patronized by thousands of people.

PIXLEY PARK

This little county park of 20.8 acres is located ½ mile north of Pixley and is equipped with a 300 foot well and a 30 HP pumping plant. There are two picnic arbors, 30 picnic tables, six fire pits, two rest rooms, a lighted ball diamond, croquet court and playground equipment. Parking is provided for 100 cars.

The park was acquired in 1938 my money raised by public subscription and presented to the county when Jay G. Brown was supervisor of this, the 5th, district.

Communities to be served were listed at the time as Pixley, Tipton, Earlimart, Alpaugh, Angiola, Edendale, Saucelito, Ducor and Terra Bella.

A celebration dedicating the park was held June 2, 1938, to which Governor Frank W. Merriam was invited.

Four buildings of Spanish architecture were suggested by Supervisor Jay Brown. These included a caretaker's cottage, two rest rooms, pump house and storeroom.

The Pixley Enterprise, under date of June 20, 1958, states that the Board of Supervisors have approved

the construction of a tennis court at the county park with Pixley summer recreation program to share the cost. The court will be on county property and the recreation department has \$700.00 for the project. Cost of the court will be \$1200.00 with the county furnishing prison labor and \$500.00 balance. The request was made by (Ray) John R. Longley, fifth district supervisor, for the recreation board.

Specifications call for a court 60 x 120 feet which will allow enough room at the back for volley ball on one end and badminton on the other. This was completed in 1958.

ALPAUGH PARK

The County Board of Supervisors on January 26, 1935 purchased the west 380 feet of lots 723 and 724 in the city of Alpaugh to be used for parks and other county purposes. This amounted to about 3½ acres. Since that time, other property has been purchased and a fire station, county branch library, etc. have been built.

The little county park covers about 2 acres and has a Boy Scout building on it. There is a good lawn with young fruitless mulberry trees, several picnic tables and one fire pit.

TRAVER PARK

The County of Tulare acquired the above mentioned park by Deed dated October 30, 1958, from the Traver Athletic Club for a consideration of \$1000.00 plus costs of escrow. This property is bounded on the north by Kitchner Street, on the east by private property, on the south by private property, and on the west by the east line of Seventh Street, contains approximately 10 acres and has the following improvements:

1. Barracks unit, used for dancing, games, etc.
2. Outside toilet facilities.
3. Domestic well and pressure system.
4. Baseball diamond, basketball court and small car race-track.

All the above property stands free and clear of encumbrances in the name of County of Tulare.

BARTLETT PARK

This county park of 35 acres is located on the Tule River about 8 miles east of Porterville. It was formerly known as Tule River Park but the name was changed to Bartlett Park in memory of W. P. Bartlett, who was president of the Board of Forestry for many years.

Bartlett Park was donated to Tulare County by William H. Craig, March 15, 1923 and originally contained 28.12 acres. One of the provisions of the gift was that it was to be used for park purposes.

The change of name from Tule River Park to Bartlett Park was made after the death of Mr. Bartlett. Robert Harbach, Supervisor of the 1st District in 1914 was working on the establishment of this park, yet plans were not completed until 1923.

There is parking space for 350 cars, (no camping allowed) 20 family picnic units with tables, swimming is permitted when water is running in the river, there are 10 fire pits and two restrooms.

This little park will be at the bottom of the new lake formed behind Success Dam and it is expected the Tulare County Board of Supervisors will work out an exchange of property with the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers to provide a new Bartlett Park on the banks of this new lake.

NEW RECREATION AREA AT TIPTON

(March 27, 1959)

Tulare County has leased the "Sand Pits," a retaining basin on the Lapadula ranch, and will develop it as a recreation area. The 15 year lease was effective March 1, 1959, according to John Ray Longley, First District Supervisor.

The basin has been used extensively by the public for water sports for a number of years. Negotiations have been under way since last summer to lease the 15-acre site from Ben Lapadula, owner.

The new county recreation area will come under the County Park system. Plans are to put in a water well and plant trees, said Supervisor Longley. Later picnic arbors and barbecue pits will be added.

PIXLEY GAME REFUGE

In 1940 the United States Government, Department of Agriculture, acquired 800 acres of land southwest of Pixley, which has since been administered by the United States Forest Service.

About three years ago a movement was started by a group of Tulare and Pixley sportsmen to have this land transferred to the Department of the Interior and made a wildlife refuge, principally for water fowl which need a resting place on migration as well as for a nesting place for local birds.

As this book goes to press the sponsors of this

project expect Congress to act within the next four months to bring this change about.

WHITAKER FOREST

(Not a County Park)

This forest of 320 acres of sequoia, pine and fir timber on the slopes of Redwood Mountain southeast of Badger in Tulare County was donated to the University of California by Horace Whitaker August 26th, 1910 when Benjamin Ide Wheeler was President of the University.

Mr. Whitaker had been a resident of the Orosi district for many years and loved the mountains of Tulare County. His donation of this valuable tract of timber land was made in the hope it would be preserved in its natural state and become an experimental area for the demonstration of forestry principles to all people.

This tract is at an elevation ranging from 5500 ft. to 6965 ft. In 1927 after construction of a new road by the U. S. Forest Service, a start was made on what is now the finest 4-H club summer campsite in the entire state. The buildings, swimming pool and campfire circle, as well as the trails which reach all parts of the forest, have been enjoyed by thousands of boys and girls from five southern San Joaquin valley counties.

Farm families know and appreciate this gift from a lonely old man who had a keen vision of future needs.

A camp for diabetic children from many parts of state is conducted here each summer.

There is a caretaker employed who resides on the property.

For additional facts regarding the donor, refer to "Los Tulares" issue of June, 1955.



HISTORICAL MARKERS

Kaweah Post Office on North Fork of the Kaweah River above Three Rivers. Marker installed October 24, 1948 by Tulare County Historical Society commemorating Kaweah Colony, which was located on the North Fork of the Kaweah River.

Tailholt marker on White River installed by Tulare County Historical Society May 15, 1949, commemorating early mining days in Tulare County and the discovery of gold there in 1850.

Election Tree marker installed by Tulare County Historical Society July 10, 1949, commemorating the first county seat of Tulare County at Woodville. Election of first county officials July 10, 1852.

Tule River Indian Reservation. Installed October 16, 1945 at the original location of the Reservation about 4 miles east of Porterville.

Fremont Trail marker installed by Daughters of American Revolution, Alta Mira Chapter. This marker is on Highway 65 at Hermosa Avenue, Lindsay. It shows Fremont's trip in 1844.

Fountain Springs, site of a Butterfield Stage depot about seven miles east of Ducor.

Mooney Grove, commemorating early pioneers and stately Valley Oak Trees, placed October 26, 1958.

Butterfield Overland Mail Route on Highway 65 west of Lindsay.

PORTERVILLE

SITE OF ORIGINAL BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION: State Marker in park on North Main St.

SITE OF ORIGINAL TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION: State Marker in front yard of Alta Vista School.

SITE OF ORIGINAL STORE OF PORTER PUTNAM, the man for whom the town was named: Tulare County Historical Society Marker set in sidewalk at corner of Oak and Main Streets.

TULARE

BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY: National Council of State Garden Clubs Marker at the north bound traffic interchange just off East Tulare Street. A tribute to the nation's Armed Forces who served in World War II.

EXETER

JOYNER PARK: A small triangular City Park with City Marker on Natural Granite boulder - plus watering trough cut from solid granite, a granite shaft hitching post, both taken from in front of the old Granite Saloon. Granite for both watering trough and hitching post quarried at Rocky Hill. "This Park dedicated to the memory of Alva Joyner, Beloved Chief of Police, City of Exeter, 1924-1941. Loyal servant of the people, friend of all children."

VISALIA

MEMORIAL PARK: This memorial to the memory of the men and women who took part in World War I was erected by the Visalia American Legion Auxiliary in 1929. Plaques have been added in remembrance of those who fought in World War II and the Korean conflict.

It is located in the small "Y" park at the intersection of West Main Street and Mooney Boulevard, and has an obelisk standing 9½ feet high.

VISALIA'S HISTORIC SITES

Marked In 1952

FIRST NEWSPAPER: (Corner Center and Court Streets) Tulare County Record and Fresno Examiner. First issue, June 25, 1859.

FIRST GRIST MILL: (S. E. Corner Main and Santa Fe Streets). The first grist mill in the San Joaquin Valley was built in 1854 by the Mathews brothers.

SELECT SEMINARY: (in 200 block on West Willow Street). A private boarding and day school for boys and girls was opened September 26, 1860.

FIRST HOUSE: (Corner Court and Oak Streets). Built in 1853 by Samuel C. Brown.

LITTLE WHITE SCHOOLHOUSE: (Corner Locust and Oak Streets). Visalia's first schoolhouse was constructed in May, 1857.

CAMP BABBITT: (S. W. Corner Bridge and Race Streets). Three companies of Union soldiers arrived in Visalia and were stationed at Camp Babbitt in 1862.

BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION: (Between Church and Court on Oak). Visalia's first real contact with the outside world was on October 8, 1859, when the first Butterfield stage arrived in town.

FORT VISALIA: (Corner Bridge and Oak Streets). In the Fall of 1852 a group of pioneers built a stockade which came to be known as Fort Visalia.

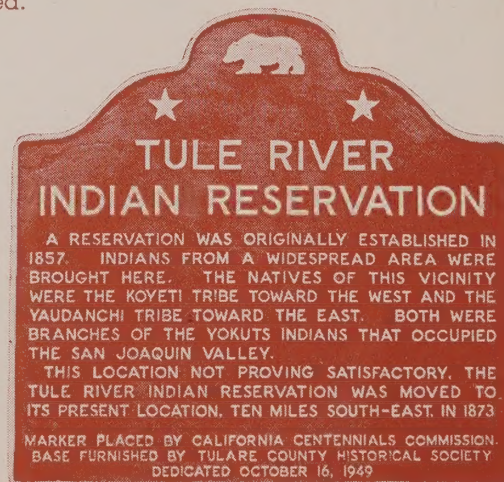
FIRST HOTEL: (Corner Main and Church Streets). The Visalia House, a brick hotel, was built in 1859.

FATHER DADE'S ACADEMY OF THE NATIVITY: (Between Race and Murray on Church Street). Opened for registration of school August 26, 1861. (First announcement Aug. 1, 1861).

FIRST STORE: (Corner Main and Garden Streets). Built in 1854 by Nathan Baker.

OLDEST LIVING PLANTED TREE: (Garden Street on alley between Acequia and Willow - still standing). Planted by David Douglass 1860.

FIRST CHURCH: Church Street between Acequia and Main Sts.) The Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in 1852 as soon as the settlers arrived.



TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

(Source of Information - Tulare County Library files)
The Tule River Indian Reservation, comprising

54,000 mountain acres, is located southeast of Porterville on the south Fork of the Tule River.

About 175 members of Yokuts and Mono Tribes still live on the reservation and are scattered through the mountains which rise above the river.

A good county road leads to the reservation.

There are more than 1,000 Sequoia trees (redwoods) on this tract, but the Indians decided a long time ago they would rather keep the trees than have the money they would bring as lumber. Fir and sugar pine trees are harvested in an orderly manner and bring some income to the people.

Many more Yokuts live off the reservation in various parts of the San Joaquin Valley and elsewhere.

In 1950 it was decided the Indian children living on the reservation should have more contact with other children and they are now hauled by bus to the Porterville schools.

The reservation was probably established informally in 1856, but the land was not withdrawn from entry and Thomas Madden, an employee of the Indian Service, purchased it in 1857-58 and rented it to the Government for about 20 years when he sold a half interest in the land for \$1,000.

In addition to the local Indians, many were brought in from a considerable distance such as Fort Tejon, Kings River and Fresno River, when reservations at those places were abandoned. Among these were some Monaches, mountain Indians related to the Shoshonean tribes on the eastern side of the Sierra. They must have been an outstanding personality as the old site is still called colloquially the "Monache Reservation."

The headquarters of the reservation was on the grounds of the present Alta Vista School, but the whole comprised about 1200 acres. The last of the adobe buildings disappeared years ago, but some of the old fig trees lived until they were removed to build the new school just a few years ago.

By the 70's there was need for moving the reservation - the principal reason given was the town of Porterville was "western" with the firewater influence, but it is quite possible the whites wanted the land for farming.

In 1873 the present reservation of 64,000 acres was set up, but it was not until 1876 that the Indians were moved.

Indian Pictographs

Painted Rock - in the reservation - is only a few miles from the entrance. Within a few feet of the swiftly running southern branch of the Tule River is an overhanging rock ledge, flat on the underside, that juts out for 20 to 30 feet. Walking under it from the river side, the visitor is confronted with an immense rock rising about 10 feet to the underside, of the ledge. On the right is the face of the rock from which the ledge juts. All four of the surfaces are covered with extremely high colored printed sketches (pictographs) in reds, browns, yellows and black which are said to be from 250 to 300 years old. Pictographs and a few Petroglyphs are found in many other areas of the foothills.

Lumber Mill on Reservation

The Mt. Whitney Lumber Company recently completed one of the most modern lumber mills in the west on the reservation and which processes timber purchased from the Indian Service as well as from timber purchased from the nearby Forest Service lands.

The most recent announcement of the Company is the addition of a modern planing mill to be erected at a cost of \$13,686. It will be housed in a 64' x 160' building. A 70' x 198' shed will be erected for lumber storage. The shed will be large enough to accommodate one million board feet of lumber. A dry sorting chaining cover will measure 60 x 120 feet.

The total cost is estimated to be about \$200,000. Of this amount \$55,000 will be invested in the buildings and the remainder in equipment.

The lumber industry is one of the oldest in the county, beginning in 1856 and extending into the present day. A few high capacity mills are still operating in Tulare County.

MINERAL KING - A Mining Town

Visalia Times-Delta - September 9, 1958

History reveals that Mineral King was discovered by Harry O. O'Farrell, a hunter furnishing meat for builders of the government trail from Visalia to Independence in Inyo County, in 1864.

Gold was discovered in 1872 by J. A. Crabtree, who is said to have been a spiritualist who was led to the White Chief mine by the spirit of an Indian girl, who was his spiritual guide. The White Chief and Lady Franklin mines are still owned by the Crabtree family.

The camp boomed in the 1870's and had a population of 3,000 persons housed in 600 buildings, including six two-story hotels, 13 restaurants and 13 saloons. The Smith House, built by Whiskey Smith as a hotel, restaurant and stage station, proved more profitable than any of the mines.

The stage schedule of three daily stages, two carrying passengers and the other freight, continued to the end of the boom in 1881 when Senator Tom Fowler was killed by a train at Goshen while on his way to San Francisco to raise additional money for his expensive mining operations.

Mrs. Robert Christenson, a University of California paleontologist, who with her husband has spent several summers in the Mineral King district while he does field work in preparation for his doctor's thesis in geology, describes Mineral King as one of the few places in the Sierra where the older sedimentary rocks intrude in the granite which composes most of the Sierra Nevada mountains. She exhibited marine fossils she had picked up near the top of Farewell Gap as proof that the area was once an ocean floor. She estimated the fossils to be 80 million years old.

She states the gold in the Mineral King mines is not free gold, but is a sulphide ore. The early-day miners did not have the knowledge necessary to extract it economically.

She has also expressed the opinion that the area will never have a big producer in gold, but there is a possibility of commercial deposits of sheelite, a tungsten ore.

The Mineral King district is a part of the U. S. Forest Service and is a game refuge. There is some privately owned land there and many cabins occupied during the summer by valley people. These cabins are on land leased from the Forest Service.

Many mineral springs of various kinds are in the area and it is also known to have the greatest potential for an Olympic Ski area of any place in the United States.

There are several pack stations located there as well as a corral for government stock.

The store, hotel and postoffice are on private property and are operated by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Buckman.

Hunting, fishing, and vacationing make this one of the most favored spots in all the Sierra and from here many parties start on pack trips to the back country. Many streams and lakes in the area abound in rainbow trout, but wild life of the area is protected except for occasions when special hunts are permitted.

TAILHOLT - WHITE RIVER - EARLY DAY MINING CAMP

White River is now little more than a wide place in the road, but in times past it has been the most active center in the county. Mining started about 1856 when prospectors started operations as the Kern River gold rush began to fade. The first camp was at Dogtown, a mile or two south of Tailholt, which was soon established on the stage road over Greenhorn mountain.

There was some placer mining, but most of the gold production was from "hardrock." The ore was of relatively low grade and apparently the mines have been marginal operations. In recent years there has been interest in tungsten mining in this district.

At times Tailholt, or White River, as it has been called since the 1870's, has had a considerable population, several mines, stamp mills, stores, school, churches, a hotel with an outstanding reputation, a literary society which seems to be mentioned in all accounts of the town, several saloons and a quota of "bad-men."

This early day mining town, like most such places in those days, had two cemeteries, one for the respectable citizen and one for those who died with their boots on.

Boot Hill Cemetery At Tailholt

The name of this cemetery means that these men met the violent death of murder, some in drunken brawls, two in quarrels between partners. Miss Mitchell wrote the story of the cemetery for the Porterville Recorder's issue of November 5, 1949.

1. Daniel Poer, from Texas, brother of Wm. Poer, died December 20, 1862.

2. Daniel Lane, from Kentucky, died in April, 1863. (inquest April 8)

3. Dan Daugherty.

4. Jack Gordon, a trapper of the Southwest, but also engaged in "rustling," killed by a partner, December 15, 1864.

5. Thos. Jones, killed by a partner, February 27, 1880.

6. John Parker, died in 1896; he hated women so he asked to be buried in this "man's" cemetery; but some of the women sang a hymn at the service conducted by Parson Dooley.

7. Chescott, an Indian girl, found as a lost child by Jack Gordon, who had her taken care of and arranged with Levi Mitchell that she have his estate after his death. She lived with the Mitchells but died when about 18 years old of tuberculosis. "They buried her near Jack Gordon but as far away as possible from the murdered men."

"So sleep the dead of Tailholt. Those on the north side of the river lie in their neatly fenced-in plot. Those on the south side of the river sleep in obliterated loneliness." (Quoted from Annie Mitchell.)

OLD ARRASTRE

This primitive machine for grinding gold bearing quartz is located on the Will Mehrten ranch in the Yokohl valley east of Exeter. This type of gold mill was brought to California by the Spanish, who used it in Mexico, and was soon adopted by Americans. The builder of this arrastre is not known, but several prospectors worked low grade ore in the Yokohl country in the early days, as most settlers were men who had some experience mining in the Mother Lode country. This arrastre is probably more than 80 years old. Motive power was a horse or mule hitched to a cross timber attached to a post in the center of the rim of stones. The circle is floored with large flat rocks. As the horse walked around the circle, he dragged large stones attached to the cross timber over broken quartz, grinding it to a fine powder. The gold was recovered by washing or with mercury. There is an old mine tunnel near this arrastre. (Joe Doctor in Exeter Sun.)

There is at least one other arrastre in Tulare County, it being located just over the hill from Antelope Valley north east of Woodlake. It is on the Lime Kiln Creek side of the hill and near an outcropping of gold bearing quartz farther up the hill.

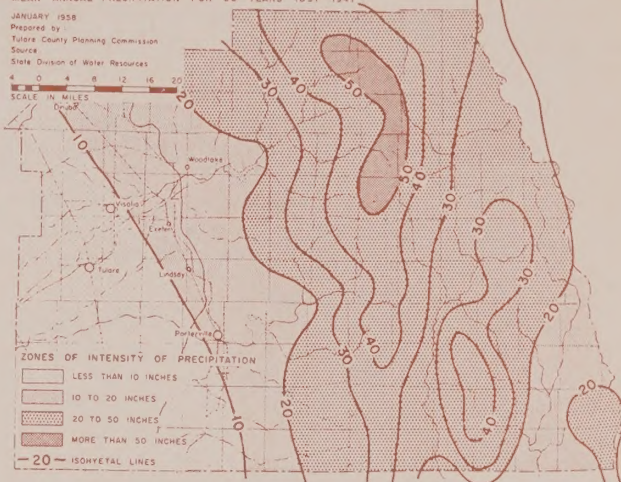


COUNTY TEMPERATURE-RAINFALL INFORMATION

Tulare County is warm in the summer, moderate in the winter. Summer temperatures range from 60 degrees at sunrise to the 90's by afternoon. Nights are cool and the absence of humidity makes the higher temperatures less oppressive. During December, January and February, temperatures range between 30 degrees at night and 60 degrees at midday.

Rainfall average varies from 8 to 10 inches annually and falls during winter months only. Melting snow from the mountains feed underground basins. Irrigation water for crops is supplied by a series of rivers and canals extending back to the High Sierra, as well as by pumping from the underground water table. The completion of Friant Dam and the Friant-Kern Canal will provide supplemental water to further augment existing irrigation systems.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION IN TULARE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FOR 50 YEARS 1897-1947



WEATHER DATA COMPILED SINCE 1877

The weather is a fascinating subject, of course, the recording of it furnishes information for making forecasts. Mr. A. A. Lothman of the Fresno office of the U. S. Weather Bureau sends us the following history of the Visalia records:

The first official weather station was opened at the Palace Hotel, Court and Mill street (now called Main Street) on June 11, 1877 where it continued until May 28, 1879.

It was then moved to an unknown named building on the SE corner of Court and Acequia Streets on May 28, 1879 and continued in that location until February 6, 1880.

On February 6, 1880 it was moved back to the Palace Hotel where it continued until June 30, 1886.

The record stops June 30, 1886 and is missing until December 31, 1887.

On January 1, 1888, Capt. L. V. Nanscawen, a local druggist was appointed as a cooperative observer and he kept the record through July 31, 1898. The location of the observations within Visalia is unknown.

On August 1, 1898 the Southern Pacific R. R. Company took the observations at its depot until May 31, 1899.

On June 1, 1899 the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad took the observations at its depot and they continued through Aug. 31, 1918. (The name of the railroad was changed to the Santa Fe about January 1, 1903.)

Next the observations were taken at the City Auditorium beginning September 1, 1918 and are still continuing at that location.

During the year 1957, in anticipation of the moving of the County Chamber of Commerce office to the new Courthouse on the west city limit of Visalia, the U. S. Weather Bureau decreed the instruments must remain where they had been since 1918. At this time arrangements were made with Chief Walter Wood of the Visalia City Fire Department to have his men read the instruments.

Readings are phoned each day to the County Chamber office where records are kept and forwarded to the U. S. Weather Bureau in San Francisco.

Airway observations commenced at the Visalia Municipal Airport, by the United Airlines on December 5, 1946 and are still continuing.

The County Chamber of Commerce has for distribution a little booklet giving information about temperature and rainfall for Tulare County for the past thirty years.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CARRIES LARGEST INDUSTRY PAYROLL

Data furnished by office of Personnel Manager Tulare County Government, one of the largest single industries in the county, is kept in motion by the largest payroll in the county.

As of August 15, 1958 employees were:

1025	classified full time
34	elective officials
9	unclassified full time
36	unclassified part time
1104	total (excluding seasonal and extra help)

In addition to the above list there must be added the workers at the Tulare-Kings Counties Hospital at Springville which is supported by both counties on a percentage basis (Fall 1958) of Tulare County 73% and Kings County 27%.

Full time employees	180
Part time employees	6
Consultants	15
	201
Other county	1104
Total	1305

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TULARE COUNTY

(Revised in 1958 by Southern California Edison Co.)

Electric power development in Tulare County has had an interesting history. The development of electric power was one of the principle factors in modernizing this area into the great agricultural center it is today. Thousands of additional acres of land were opened for cultivation when it became possible to activate irrigation pumps by merely pushing a button. Electricity has been an important ally in enabling the people of Tulare County to produce some fifty-seven major crops with an income which in 1957 exceeded two hundred and eighty-four million dollars.

There were small electric lighting plants in Visalia and Tulare when agitation for generation of electric power by Kaweah River water was started in the early 1890's. The first plant of the Mt. Whitney Power Company, at Hammond, above Three Rivers, had a capacity of 1800 horsepower, of which 698 was connected when operation started in June 1899. The first electric power used for pumping irrigation water was on the Postlethwaite ranch northeast of Lindsay.

Home lighting cost fifty cents per month for each sixteen candlepower lamp (about equal to a modern twenty-five watt lamp) and stores paid one dollar for each lamp, unless lamps were used after eight o'clock, when the price went up. Power was supplied at a flat rate of fifty dollars per year per horsepower.

Demand for electricity grew rapidly and additional generating plants were installed. A competing company, the Tulare County Power Co., was organized in 1910, somewhat along cooperative lines, in the sense that customers purchased stock, but it was not able to adequately finance itself and sold out to the Mt. Whitney Company in 1915, which in turn was sold to outside interests in 1916 and became an operating division of the Southern California Edison Company in 1920.

Among the pioneers in these endeavors were Ben Maddox, Billy and John Hays Hammond, Carl and Harry Holley, A. G. and Emory Wishon. Many people still living in the county can recall the early days of electrical development and must marvel at the wonders accomplished in the past half century. Nearby is the Edison Company's hydro-electric development on the High Sierras. It has been steadily developed over a period of forty-seven years and consists of a series of manmade lakes, tunnels and power houses which use and re-use water many times during its descent of more than seven thousand feet elevation. Construction work has just commenced on the eighth power house in the Big Creek area which will raise the total generating capacity to over 650,000 kilowatts. The hydro-electric development has of course been of a multi-purpose nature but two of these functions are of particular importance to the citizens of the San Joaquin Valley. For centuries High Sierra runoff caused havoc by floods as it ran unchecked to the valley below and little, if any, remained for irrigation in the summer months. Today much of this water is now stored in Edison Company lakes, Huntington, Shaver, Florence, Thomas A. Edison, Reddinger and the Mammoth Pool project scheduled for completion the latter part of 1960, until it is channeled through the series of power houses and regulated in its release for flood control and irrigation.

The total storage capacity of the Southern California Edison Company lakes, including the new Mammoth Pool storage, amounts to 573,000 acre feet of water, or about half the storage provided by Millerton Lake behind Friant Dam, thus augmenting the regulated flow of this river.

This water stored at high elevations in the mountains provides water to supplement that held in Millerton Lake behind Friant Dam. Most of this water is diverted to the Friant-Kern canal for irrigation in Tulare and Kern counties.

FABULOUS ALASKA 49th STATE

July 1, 1958—U. S. Senate approved Alaskan Statehood 64 - 20—President's signature—must be approved by people of Alaska. Ends 42 year fight.

President Eisenhower signed the bill July (Monday) 7th, 1958. 49 stars in new Flag on July 4, 1959. First officials elected—Tuesday, November 25, 1958. Officials elected were: United States Senators: Ernest Gruening, E. L. Bartlett. Congressman: Ralph Rivers. Governor: William Egan. Secretary of State: Hugh Wade.

All the above elected officials are Democrats and took office in January of 1959, after the vote was certified and President Eisenhower issued a proclamation officially admitting the new state to the Union.

NOW THAT HAWAII IS TO BE A STATE

March 11, 1959 - U. S. Senate passed the bill with a 76 to 15 vote.

March 12, 1959 - the House voted 323 to 89 to adopt the Senate version of the bill.

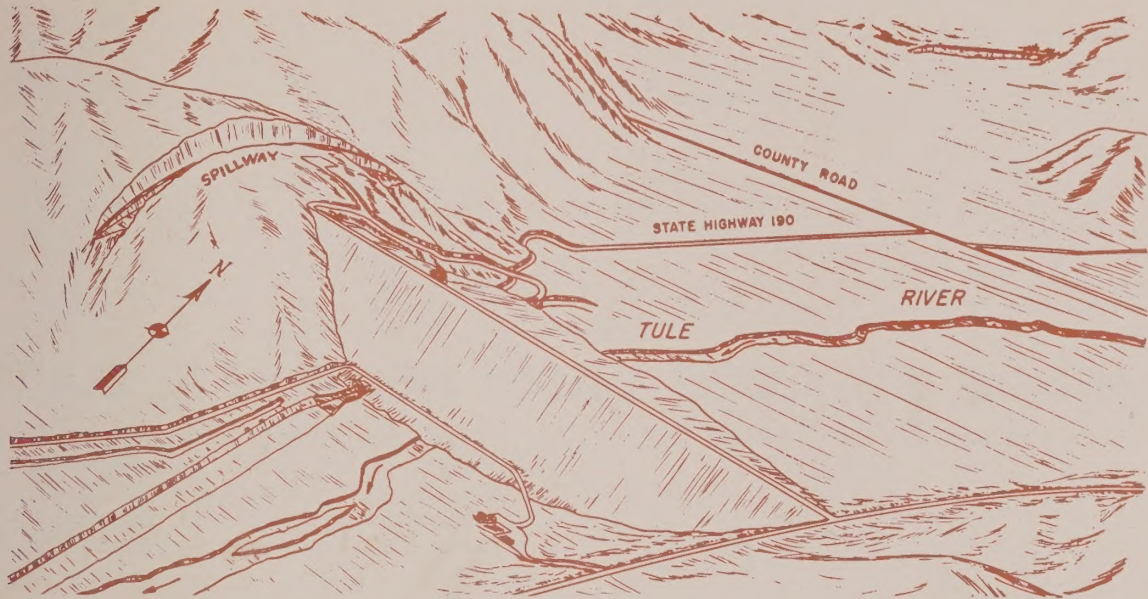
March 18, 1959 - President Eisenhower signed bill.

Adding Hawaii as a state alters sharply the makeup of U. S. But it doesn't change things in the Islands much—right away.

Changes will come. But don't look for a rush of new settlers to wide-open spaces. Hawaii is different from Alaska.

Balance of political power in U. S. is tilted a bit more toward the West. That's the first impact of Hawaiian statehood.

SUCCESS DAM SITE ON TULE RIVER



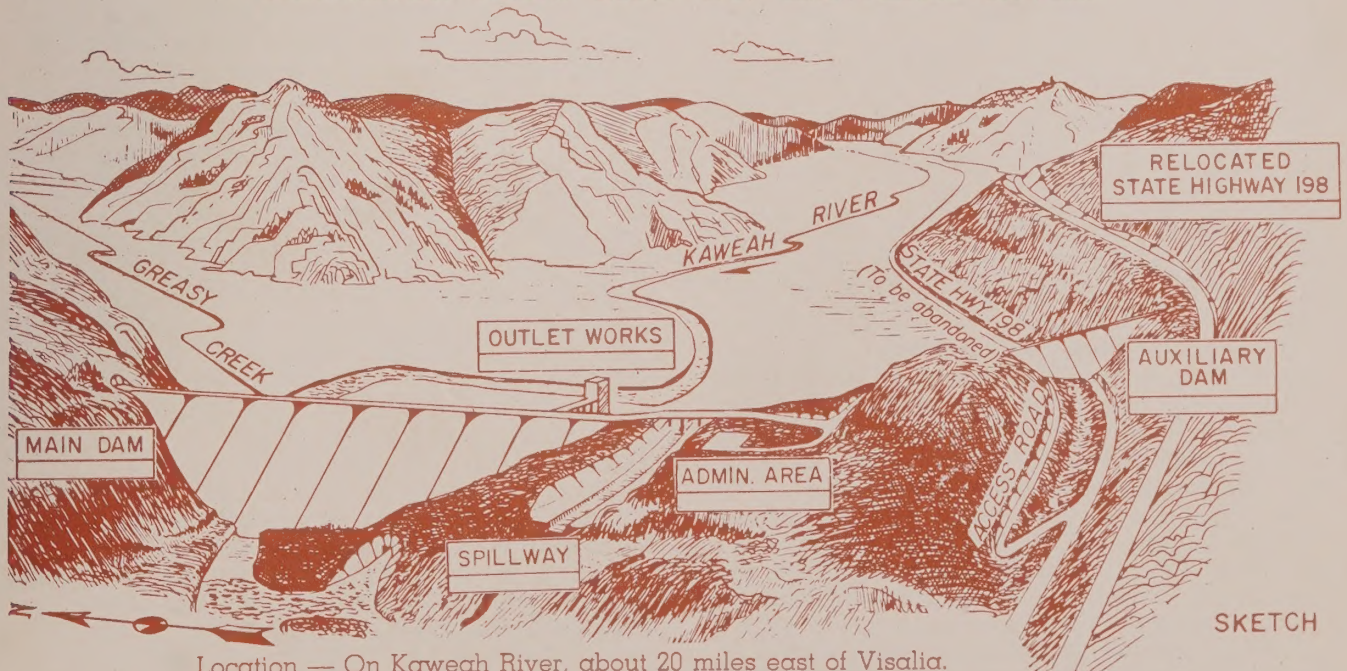
Location — On Tule River, about five miles east of Porterville.

Drainage area above dam 388 square miles.

MAIN DAM — Rolled earthfill. Crest elevation 691.5 ft. Maximum height 142 ft. Length 3490 ft.

RESERVOIR — Flood control and irrigation storage 75,000 acre ft. Inactive storage 5,000 acre ft. at elevation 587 feet. Total capacity at gross pool 80,000 acre ft. at elevation 652.5 feet. Area at gross pool 2,450 acres.

TERMINUS DAM SITE ON KAWEAH RIVER



Location — On Kaweah River, about 20 miles east of Visalia.

Drainage area above dam 560 square miles.

MAIN DAM—Rolled earthfill. Crest elevation 750 ft. Maximum height 250 ft. Length 2375 ft.

RESERVOIR — Flood control and irrigation storage 142,000 acre ft. Inactive storage 8,000 acre ft. at elevation 570 feet. Total capacity at gross pool 150,000 acre ft. at elevation 694 feet. Area at gross pool 1,945 acres.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS — SUCCESS AND TERMINUS DAMS

SUCCESS DAM - On Tule River

Bids opened December 16, 1958:

Successful bidder Guy F. Atkinson, Contractors, South San Francisco, bid of \$6,480,786.00.

Completion date: June 30, 1961.

Ground Breaking Ceremonies held at Dam site Thursday, October 16, 1958, 10 o'clock a.m. Principal address given by Brig. Gen. R. G. MacDonnell, Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Project Engineer for U. S. Corps Army Engineers: Ansel Myers, Office at Lindsay, California.

TERMINUS DAM - On Kaweah River

Bids opened September 11, 1958:

Successful bidders: Winston Brothers Company and Green Construction Co., Monrovia, California.
Bid of \$9,454,196.00.

Completion date: April 30, 1962.

Ground breaking ceremonies held Thursday, February 19, 1959, 2:30 o'clock p.m. Principal address given by Col. A. E. McCollam, Chief of Sacramento District, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Project Engineer for U. S. Corps Army Engineers - Forrest (Joe) Long, with office at Lemon Cove, California.

TERMINUS, SUCCESS DAMS NEAR REALIZATION

TERMINUS AND SUCCESS DAMS

(Contracts for both let in 1958)

With the passage of a special bill by the 85th Congress June 17th, 1958, and the signature of the President July 3rd, which carried authorization of 28 Million Dollars for Success and Terminus Dams, eventual completion of these two projects was practically assured. The recent estimated costs are \$15,300,000 for Success and \$23,600,000 for Terminus. Completion dates are now set at June 30, 1961, for Success and Terminus one year later.

Following closely the passage of the new authorization bill was the announcement bids would be asked immediately for the building of the Success Dam, with control tower near the axis, a spillway near the right abutment of the dam and the building of the government camp which includes temporary office, testing laboratory, and pertinent utilities structures. Also included in this contract are the access road and parking area.

The contract calls for all preliminary work to be completed in 120 days and the Dam to be completed in 1000 calendar days, which will bring the completion date 3 years later, in June, 1961.

Ansel Meyers, Chief Engineer for the Success project, with offices in Lindsay, states bids will be opened in the Sacramento office of the U. S. Corps Army Engineers, September 11, 1958.

Terminus Will Proceed

Immediately following the recent act of Congress the Real Estate Division of the Army Corps of Engineers moved into the Terminus area to arrange for purchase of property in the reservoir site.

More on Success and Terminus Dams

The United States Congress in 1944 authorized four flood control dams in the rivers of the South San Joaquin Valley. These included Isabella on the Kern, Success on the Tule, Terminus on the Kaweah, and Pine Flat on the Kings.

At this time money was allocated for preliminary work on all four dams. Such work proceeded on all four projects in an orderly way for a number of years and work on Isabella proceeded to completion in 1953 and Pine Flat dam was completed in 1954.

Floods Reactivate Interest in Tulare County

For some reason interest lagged on the twin projects in Tulare County and while the County suffered from floods in 1862, 1867, 1875, 1879 and 1906, it took the great flood of the winter of 1955-56, when more than 20 Million Dollars damage resulted, to reawaken the people of this County to the need for these flood control dams.

The drying-out period had not yet begun when interests of the County united to form the Terminus-Success Dams Association to prosecute the work of getting the dams built as soon as possible.

Need for Larger Authorization

It was now discovered that the delay in building the Tulare County dams for so many years and the resulting increased costs, necessitated a new authorization bill before some money already appropriated could be spent. The 1944 authorization was for \$4,600,000 for Success and Terminus dams.

Efforts of Tulare County interests, plus excellent support from our representatives in Washington brought forth the Omnibus Bill of 1956 with these projects included. Objectionable projects that were included resulted in a Presidential veto.

In 1957 Congress brought out another such bill which was also vetoed by the President for like reasons as before as was a similar bill in April 1958.

Following the presidential veto in April, the 85th Congress was handed a revised bill which carried the authorization of these two projects—and lacking the objectionable features of former bills, was signed into law by President Eisenhower.

Terminus: Maximum Pool 2,400 acres

No figures available on land to be acquired above maximum pool, but it is understood a smaller percentage is planned than at Success.

Contract for design and construction of relocating highway 198 around the Terminus reservoir site was awarded the State of California on August 5th, 1957. However, due to limited funds, only design was accomplished. Construction is currently scheduled to begin in January of 1959. This is to be a two-lane highway to state standards with land acquisition to provide for a future four-lane highway. Some time in the future highway 198 will be a four lane high-

way from Lemoore Naval Air Base on the west to Sequoia National Park on the east.

"LANDMARKS MUST GO"

(BY MRS. R. B. MONTGOMERY, A DESCENDENT OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS ON THE RIVER.)

With the start of work on Terminus dam Monday, January 26, 1959, the cherished dreams of many years for some are being fulfilled. That fulfillment, that is bringing joy to some, brings grief to others in the loss of their homes.

Some have spent their lifetime on the property which was theirs, their parents and their grandparents. Old landmarks will be swallowed up by the lake. One of these is the Hale Tharp homestead. Part of the old house is still standing and occupied, where he, with his family, settled in the summer of 1856.

First White Settler

Mr. Tharp was the first white man to settle that far up into the hills. The property is now owned by F. D. Hall, whose home, the former Nort Tharp home, adjoins the old place on the north. Hale Tharp's grandson, Dave Mehrtens's home joins the old place on the south.

Those nearest the dam-site have already evacuated their homes. Several of them are descendants of Charles Marx and J. W. B. Rice. Charles Marx came to this area in 1884 and settled on the property nearest where the dam will be built, and later planted one of the first orange orchards in this district. The Marx oranges were well known for their exceptional quality; they were early and sweet, possibly due to the sheltered location.

Have Already Moved

His and Mr. Rice's descendants who have already moved are Charley Rice, who has moved to Exeter, the families of Ralph Butts and Bill Cooper, who have bought homes just south of the town of Lemon Cove, and Donald E. Lamberts who have moved to Red Bluff. The Veldon Bearis have not yet moved.

Others who have moved are the Earl Timberlakes to San Fernando, Mel Clovers to Sanger, Paul Marks to Visalia, Bush Ferrera to Exeter and Aaron Sweeney to Springville.

Those living in the upper part of the lake basin have not yet been compelled to move. Among these are the Heatons, Lee Maloys, Halls, Mehrtens, Martins, and the owners of Cobble Lodge. In all, more than 20 families will be affected in both the lake and borrow areas.

Re-Routing of Highway

Also the state highway has to be re-routed and in so doing another home will be destroyed, the new modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ginner. It has been completed less than a year. They are moving to Visalia.

So the new dam, which will give protection from floods to the valley below, and store up water for irrigation purposes when needed, for the good many, sacrifices the few.

Lemon Cove loses some of its good citizens, the

school loses some of its pupils and the people lose the homes they love.

Such is progress.

Operation

Both Success and Terminus Dams will be built and operated by the U. S. Corps of Engineers with operating personnel being located at each dam. The real estate division of the Army Engineers will move in soon to negotiate for acquisition of dam sites and borrow areas. Negotiation for pool area will proceed as the land is needed.

General Information

An acre foot of water is a unit of volume equal to approximately 326,000 gallons. It is common practice for the Army Engineers to clear the area of trees, debris, etc., before water is held behind the dams. This practice applies to the area above the average pool for a distance of 30 feet.

Maintenance

Experience has shown there will be no mud flats or other unsightly places around the shore line of the minimum pool and experience also shows luxuriant growth of trees and grass is the result.

Experience has also shown that no money is used for mosquito abatement, even though a fund is set aside for that purpose.

During flood periods, between October and April, the reservoir will be operated so as to effect the greatest possible flood protection below the dams. The spillways will operate only on very infrequent occasions to allow releases of abnormally high water flow in excess of the reservoir capacity.

Rivers and other channels below the dams must be maintained to accommodate the maximum release of 5,500 cu. ft. per second at Terminus, and 3,200 cu. ft. per second at Success during flood periods. Maintenance of downstream channels to accommodate such releases will be the responsibility of local interests.

Planning for Recreation

The Tulare County Planning Commission is presently engaged in studies of the recreational potentials to be created by the construction of Terminus Dam on the Kaweah and Success Dam on the Tule.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has already determined that it is feasible to retain minimum water pools of approximately 8,000 acre feet at Terminus and 5,000 acre feet at Success, on a year-round basis. Translated into area, the Terminus Reservoir would be approximately two miles long by one-half wide, while the Success Reservoir would be 1½ miles long by 2/3 miles wide at its lowest point.

Construction of the dams will require the extensive relocation of State Highways 198 and 190 as follows:

Terminus: The proposed relocation of State Highway 198 begins approximately 2 miles northeast of Lemon Cove, following the general line of the gross pool along the south side of the reservoir to a point 1½ miles southwest of Three Rivers where highway rejoins the existing highway. Four miles of the existing highway will be inundated when the reservoir is filled to capacity.

Success: The proposed relocation of State Highway 190 begins approximately 5 miles east of Porterville, following along the south side of the reservoir to a point on the existing highway located three miles east of the intersection of 190 with the Frazier Valley Highway. Three miles of existing highway will be inundated when the reservoir is filled to capacity.

It is anticipated that both projects will stimulate considerable future growth and development within their general vicinities. The Planning Commission views each reservoir as being the logical nucleus for sound development programs relating to public recreation and private resort sites, and future permanent residential and commercial areas. To carry out effective programs for development, it will be necessary to enlist the active participation of citizen groups in each general area. Initial studies now in progress will be used as points of departure in discussing future development problems and possible solutions with citizen groups.

Plans for the construction of Terminus and Success dams have now reached the stage where the public can be given an idea of what is to take place on these two rivers. Agencies participating in their respective parts of the program are the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State Division of Highways, the Tulare County Board of Supervisors, Tulare County Road Commissioner's office and office of the Tulare County Planning Commission.

SUCCESS DAM

The Success Dam will be constructed on the Tule River at a point about four miles east of Porterville and will be earth-filled with an impervious core. Estimated cost is \$15,300,000. It will be 142 feet high, and have a total length of 3,490 feet. The base of the dam will hold an estimated 80,000 acre feet of water; will be 3½ miles long and one and one-half miles wide and cover 2,450 acres at gross pool. The water will be 93 feet deep at the dam.

Minimum Pool

It is proposed to hold a minimum or inactive pool of 5,000 acre feet to cover an area of 425 acres and will be one and one-half miles long and three-quarters mile wide.

The amount of land to be purchased above the high water mark will provide recreational area for picnicking, swimming, boating and fishing.

NEW HIGHWAY BUILT

The Success project having proceeded faster than Terminus, the Corps of Engineers let a contract to the California State Division of Highways for construction of the relocated section of highway 190 around the reservoir site in May 1957. This work was completed during the winter of 1958, and is a two-lane highway built to state standards.

Acreage Involved

Success: Maximum Pool 1,950 acres

Total, including land to be acquired above	
maximum pool	4,296.46 acres
plus in fee lease	58.3 acres
Total	4,354.76 acres

Other Notes Relative to Success Dam

Chairman Rodgers L. Moore of the Board of Supervisors has stated that consideration is being given to the establishing of a County Park below the dam to replace Bartlett Park which will be under water when the dam is finished.

On the basis of public use of Pine Flat and Isabella, engineers estimate 150,000 visitor days per year at Success, probably peaked from March through August.

Engineers state the Corps of Army Engineers acquire no water rights in connection with the project, storage space will be made available for irrigation interests owning Tule River water rights; that operation of the dam will lengthen the period of flow in the Tule River and the minimum pool will be 5,000 acre feet of water, although, through water storage, there may be more than that amount of water back of the dam much of the time, particularly during the period of spring run-off.

East Frazier highway, a distance of 5.7 miles, located east of Strathmore, including the relocated portion to make way for the Success Dam reservoir has been completed and results in a more direct route to Springville. This is a FAS (Federal Assistance Secondary) highway and was built at a cost of \$318,000.

Landmarks of a Century Must Go

Landmarks dating back more than a century will be obliterated when the water backs up behind Success Dam, but their place in history is assured.

It was in 1856 that Sardis Wilcox filed on a quarter section at the junction of the main and south forks of the Tule river, and members of the Wilcox family held ownership to that and adjacent lands until the government acquired it for the dam project.

In addition to the old Wilcox homestead, many landmarks eventually will be covered by the man-made lake. Among these will be the old adobe home of Origen Wilcox; some of the old orange trees planted by Herman Templeton before the turn of the century; the family cemetery of the Wilcox family, marked by a large granite marker, and many other historic items are included.

It is quite possible that the bodies from the burial ground will be moved to a site to be selected by the Sardis Templeton family, one of the last of the Wilcox clan.

TERMINUS DAM

Terminus Dam will be constructed on the Kaweah River at a point about one-quarter mile up-stream from Terminus Beach. This will be an earth-filled dam and the estimated cost is \$23,600,000. It will be 2,375 feet long, 250 feet high, 1,025 feet wide at the bottom and 25 feet wide at the top. Capacity 150,000 acre feet of water, which would have adequately controlled the December 1955 flood, which was the greatest flood of record.

The dam will be of earth-filled construction with an impervious core with a rock face. The Army Engineers claim no such dam ever constructed un-

der their supervision has shown structural weakness even when used to maximum capacity.

The maximum pool behind Terminus Dam is planned to extend upstream to a point about one and one-half miles below Three Rivers bridge and the pool will be about one mile wide at one point.

The total length will be four and one-half miles and cover 1,945 acres. The water will be 194 feet deep at the dam when filled to capacity. The spillway will be on the south side. Engineers predict the spillway will be used only on very infrequent occasions to release abnormally high water in excess of the reservoir capacity.

Standard practice of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is to purchase such land above the maximum pool as determined necessary for reasons of access and maintenance of the reservoir.

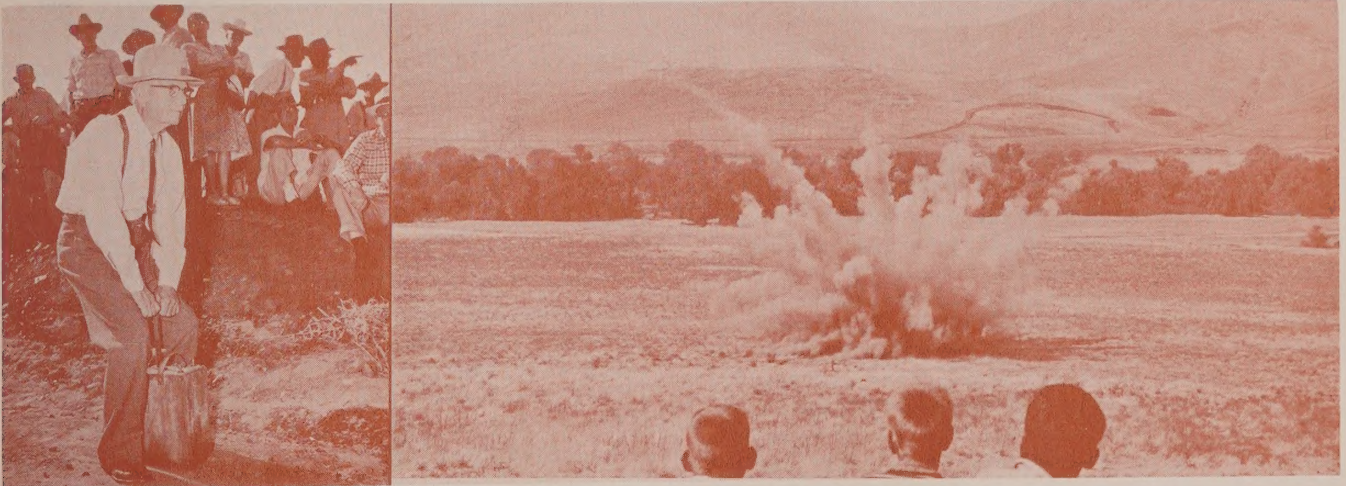
It is proposed that provision be made for a minimum or inactive pool, of 8,000 acre feet of water behind the dam at the lowest part of the season for sediment storage and other project purposes. This storage can also serve to provide for picnicking, swimming, boating and fishing.

Recreation

During the summer months, when recreational demands are greatest, this pool should be many times larger than the minimum and provide a nice big lake. Irrigation demands will govern the size of the pool until November 1st each year when the pool must be lowered to a minimum to provide for control of winter run-off. The minimum pool will extend up-stream about two miles and will cover approximately 400 acres, with a depth of 38 feet at the dam.

Highway

The State Division of Highways will construct the relocated portion of No. 198 from a point two miles east of Lemon Cove to a point above Slick Rock and below the Buckaroo. Construction will be on the south side of the river as now. The County Road Department, Tulare County Board of Supervisors, County Planning Commission and the State Division of Highways have cooperated on all planning. The U. S. Army Engineers will reimburse the state for the highway work.



John A. Wilcox, Success Valley Pioneer, detonates dynamite charge to start work on Success Dam project.



H. H. Holly, Visalia, Veteran Kaweah River Watermaster, sets off blast to start work on Terminus Dam.

WATER RESOURCES OF TULARE COUNTY



KINGS RIVER

Some of these facts were taken from "Forty Years on Kings River" by Charles L. Kaupke.

The Kings River rises in the mountains of Fresno County and is fed by many forks and creeks. It flows in a westerly direction to the floor of the Valley. The first irrigation projects were small, primitive, and the product of individual initiative. The earliest Kings River diversions were in the late 1850's. The Kings River Service Area now consists of about one million acres and supports some 35,000 farm families. The area also is the economic mainstay of such cities and towns as Fresno, Fowler, Selma, Sanger, Reedley, Dinuba, Kingsburg, Corcoran, Hanford, Lemoore, Riverdale, and others, with a population of more than 400,000 people. The vast system of canals and ditches that supplies water on which all this depends, was built by farmers themselves at a cost of more than 70 million dollars. It was their money; not a dime of it came out of the public till.

The storage of water on the Kings River at Pine Flat for flood control, irrigation and power development was discussed and talked about as far back as the turn of the century and even earlier. From time to time sporadic attempts were made to create a sponsoring organization. The first definite move was the selection of a "Committee of Thirty." There are actually 32 names on the list.

The records in the office of the Kings River Water Association do not reveal when the "Committee of Thirty" was formed. However, there is a report of a Sub-Committee dated February 12, 1914.

This Committee was formed to look into the possi-

bility of a Dam and Water Storage at Pine Flat.

Some of the early day canals were the Fresno Canal and Land Corporation, Consolidated Canal Company, Alta Irrigation District, and others. The latter was established in 1888 and furnishes water to the lands of northeastern Tulare County.

Looking to agreement, much litigation resulted regarding water rights and in September of 1925 water rights of 35 interests were ratified taking a big step forward in clearing the way to build the Pine Flat Dam.

Pine Flat Dam construction was begun in 1950. Charles L. Kaupke, former Kings River watermaster, jerked the lanyard on a huge bucket on November 2, 1950, which spilled the first load of concrete into what is one of California's larger dams. It was completed in 1954. It is 430 feet high and 1,820 feet long. The capacity of Pine Flat Reservoir is 1,000,000 acre feet.

While the Kings River passes through Tulare County for a comparatively short distance, it furnishes valuable water to a rich area of northern Tulare County.

Leaving Tulare County, it flows in a westerly direction through Kings County and on west into Fresno County, where the southwestern part of Fresno County extends south almost to the southwest corner of Kings County. The excess water from this River prior to the construction of the Pine Flat Dam, which regulated the flow, eventually made its way into Tulare Lake, and may again do so in years of water run-off in excess of the storage capacity of Pine Flat Dam.

KAWEAH RIVER

The Kaweah River drains forty square miles of mountain area of central Tulare County with five main forks, namely: The South Fork, the East Fork, the Middle Fork, the Marble Fork, and the North Fork. The Marble Fork enters into the Middle Fork about 5 miles above Ash Mountain Ranger Station. The East Fork enters the Middle Fork about a mile west of the Ash Mountain Ranger Station. The North Fork enters the Middle Fork a short distance above the Bridge, and the South Fork enters the Middle Fork a short distance below the Bridge at Three Rivers. At this point all the waters of these various forks now flow as the main river on westerly to the flat lands of Lemon Cove, at a place known as McKay's Point where there is a diversion dam splitting the river, the North Fork being known now as the St. John's River, and the South Fork continuing on as the Kaweah River.

The Kaweah River splits east of Visalia and furnishes water for Cameron Creek, Deep Creek, Outside Creek and Packwood Creek, hence the early day reference to the "4 Creeks Districts."

Many ditches take water from these various Creeks.

The waters of the Kaweah are taken out in ditches from many places in the Three Rivers area on down into the floor of the Valley, and in normal rainfall years the waters are absorbed for irrigation. Such irrigation ditches, however, extend westerly almost to the Kings County line.

There are many creeks and ditches on the floor of the Valley, or Delta, that get water from the Kaweah River. Flood water eventually finds its way into Elko Bayou which empties into Tulare Lake.

The Kaweah and St. John's Rivers can well be called twin rivers and they serve many cities in the Valley, including Lemon Cove, Exeter, Visalia, Tulare, Farmersville, and many smaller communities. More than 60,000 people depend on water from these rivers for their crops and domestic use.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER

The St. John's River has its source at the diversion dam in the Kaweah River at McKay's Point, about a mile west of Lemon Cove.

The St. John's flows in a westerly direction past the north side of the City of Visalia where it soon joins up with Elbow Creek, continuing in a westerly direction to Cross Creek.

Water from this River is taken out in diversion ditches at many places and serves many thousands of acres of rich farm land in the Valley.

At a point about 4 miles north of Farmersville, the St. John's enters Elbow Creek. It flows thence westerly to Cross Creek at a point north of Goshen and back into Elbow Creek at the confluence of Elbow and Cross Creeks. This water in time of flood finds its way into the Tulare Lake Basin through Elbow Creek.

KERN RIVER

The Kern River, by virtue of its name, indicates to many that it is a Kern County River. However, the Kern River heads in a series of small lakes in Tulare County west and north of Mt. Whitney, near the Fresno County line. It flows from north to south the entire length of eastern Tulare County, entering Kern County a few miles north of Kernville and Isabella Reservoir. The Isabella Reservoir is formed by the Isabella Dam constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1946 and 1953. The dam was authorized in December of 1944, first appropriation made in 1946, and finished in 1953. The reservoir has a capacity of 570,000 acre feet of water, 540,000 acre feet for irrigation and 30,000 acre feet owned by the County for recreation. The County bought the 30,000 acre feet from the C. V. P. In Tulare County the Kern River is fed by Big Arroyo Creek, Chagoopa Creek, Rock Creek, Little Kern River, South Fork Kern River, Rattlesnake Creek, Golden Trout Creek, and many smaller streams.

The value of the Kern River to Tulare County lies in its scenic wonders, and its recreational areas, the Kern Canyon in Tulare County having been declared by many to be second only to Yosemite Valley. Native rainbow trout abound in the Big Kern River and all its tributaries.

Golden Trout Creek is the native habitat of the golden trout, a distinct species of the trout family much sought by the followers of Isaac Walton.

The floor of Kern Canyon which is almost level for a distance of fifteen miles, furnishes excellent camping sites, and is administered by Sequoia National Park. East of the Kern River to the top of the mountains, is in the Inyo National Forest, and administered by the U. S. Forest Service. The line dividing the park from the Forest Service property is irregular.

Tulare County receives no Kern River water for irrigation.

At flood stage the Kern River flows into Buena Vista Lake, in Kern County.

The eastern boundary line of Tulare County is from 18 to 27 miles east of the Kern River.

TULE RIVER

The Tule River has its source in the mountains of eastern Tulare County and is fed by several forks of the same river together with many creeks. It flows west through Porterville and eventually makes its way into Tulare Lake. The waters from this stream are taken out in ditches from the foothills west at various points and water only reaches the Tulare Lake Basin during flood stage.

The Tule River has three branches, namely, the Middle Fork, North Fork and the South Fork. At "The Forks" the north and south forks of the Middle Fork join, a few miles east of Springville. The South Fork enters the main river just east of Porterville.

This river serves Springville, Porterville, Poplar, Woodville, Tipton and other places along the way.

Many rich farming areas, plus a population of upward of 40,000 people receive the benefits of this river.

WHITE RIVER

The White River is the southerly most river in Tulare County and rises in still lower mountains with lesser amount of area in the snow belt. The White River flows west by northwest, and according to our oldest maps spreads out on the plains about ten miles east of the most easterly edge of Tulare Lake.

The river is important for the water it furnishes for rich farm lands and many thousands of people in the southern part of Tulare County.

IMPORTANT CREEKS OF TULARE COUNTY

(LISTED FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)

SAND CREEK

The northernmost creek in Tulare County heads in southern Fresno County. Its waters flow to the floor of the valley and are taken up by irrigation ditches.

DRY CREEK

This is another northern Tulare County creek and its upper branches flow out of Wilcox Valley, Grapevine Valley and Drum Valley. Its waters flow to the floor of the Valley and some reach as far as a point southeast of Smith Mountain.

COTTONWOOD CREEK

This stream carries much water during years of heavy precipitation and heads in the Auckland district. It is fed by several smaller creeks. The creek enters the Valley near Elderwood and flows past Redbanks. It then flows northwest and its waters are picked up by irrigation ditches.

MILL CREEK

Mill Creek is a natural stream that flows through the heart of the City of Visalia, with buildings, streets and alleys having been built over it. Some parts of the stream in the western part of the City are still open.

LIME KILN CREEK

(Now known as Dry Creek - Northeast of Lemon Cove)

This creek heads in the mountains east of Badger and flows due south to the Kaweah River near Lemon Cove.

This creek is fed by many smaller creeks in the mountains.

YOKOHL CREEK

This creek, which carries much water during spring freshets, heads on the west side of Blue Ridge and flows westerly to a point about 4 miles east of Exeter where it turns north about 2 miles where it takes a northwesterly direction to the Peoples Ditch. This creek formerly flowed into the Kaweah River about 5 miles north of Exeter.

DEER CREEK

This Creek probably should have been named as a river along with others in the County for at times it carries a great amount of water as it rises in the mountains of southern Tulare County which are lower than the mountains to the north, and does not have a large watershed in the snow belt. However, the area drained by this Creek and its tributaries is large and during heavy precipitation carries a vast amount of water which flows in a westerly direction to the floor of the Valley near Terra Bella where eventually it takes off across the country at random and finds its way into the Tulare Lake Basin.

Fountain Springs Creek is probably the largest single tributary to Deer Creek.

The waters are valuable to hundreds of farmers in the southwestern area of the County.

OTHER AND SMALLER CREEKS IN THE COUNTY

Wahtoke Creek	Sphinx Creek
Avera Creek	Moraine Creek
Cross Creek	Sugarloaf Creek
Mosquito Creek	Roaring River (Creek)
Packwood Creek	Brewer Creek
Cameron Creek	Table Creek
Deep Creek	Picket Creek
Sand Creek	Merton Creek
Rattlesnake Creek	Granite Creek
Niggerhead Creek	Cliff Creek
Wilcox Creek	Castle Creek
Canyon Creek	Sada Creek
Elbow Creek	Whitman Creek
Outside Creek	Shotgun Creek
Locust Grove Creek	Rifle Creek
Lewis Creek	Alpine Creek
Inside Creek	Mountaineer Creek
Persian Creek	Clicks Creek
Bahom Creek	Fish Creek
Indian Creek	Hossack Creek
Pierce Creek	Belknap Creek
Bull Creek	Nelson Creek
Murry Creek	Moorehouse Creek
Shadley Creek	McIntire Creek
Grapevine Creek	Freeman Creek
Elder Creek	Coy Creek
Bear Creek	Deadman Creek
Sheep Creek	Wilson Creek
Ridenhour Creek	Peppermint Creek
Maniken Creek	South Creek
Greasy Creek	Parker Creek
Horse Creek	Bullrun Creek
Jim Gray Creek	Poso Creek
Lippy Creek	Sandy Creek
Van Gordon Creek	Angel Creek
Frazier Creek	Vidette Creek
Boulder Creek	East Creek
Big Meadow Creek	Symmes Creek
Beartrap Creek	Ouzel Creek
Redwood Creek	Shepherd Creek
Stony Creek	Williamson Creek

Silliman Creek	Milestone Creek
Clover Creek	Tyndall Creek
Dorst Creek	George Creek
Suwanee River (Creek)	Wright Creek
Cave Creek	Wallace Creek
Cascade Creek	Whitney Creek
Wolverton Creek	Grabtree Creek
Cow Creek	Guyot Creek
Panther Creek	Perrin Creek
Cedar Creek	Rock Creek
Yucca Creek	Chagoopa Creek
Maple Creek	Funston Creek
Bairs Creek	Willow Creek
Dome Creek	Laurel Creek
Paradise Creek	Golden Trout Creek
Elk Creek	Coyote Creek
Squirrel Creek	Redrock Creek
Grunigen Creek	Ninemile Creek
Salt Creek	Smith Creek
Eden Creek	Durrwood Creek
Cahoon Creek	Bonita Creek
Cinnamon Creek	Trout Creek
Bennett Creek	Brush Creek
Pigeon Creek	Little Trout Creek
Burnt Camp Creek	Salmon Creek
Battle Creek	Manter Creek
Grouse Creek	Taylor Creek
Wells Creek	Cannell Creek
Gordon Creek	Cowell Creek
Rancheria Creek	Hogback Creek
Sycamore Creek	Lone Creek
Campbell Creek	Mulkey Creek
Rocky Creek	Monache Creek
Gibbon Creek	Soda Creek
Pothole Creek	Snake Creek
Nigger Rube Creek	Jackass Creek
Chanley Creek	Lost Creek
Coke Creek	Mahogany Creek
Arasta Creek	Bitter Creek
Guard Creek	Chimney Creek
Cross Creek	

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS IN TULARE COUNTY

Alpaugh Irrigation District
Alpaugh, California

Delano-Earlimart Irrigation District
Delano, California

Exeter Irrigation District
Exeter, California

Ivanhoe Irrigation District
Ivanhoe, California

Lindmore Irrigation District
Lindsay, California

Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District
Lindsay, California

Lower Tule River Irrigation District
Woodville, California

Orange Cove Irrigation District
Orange Cove, California

Porterville Irrigation District
Porterville, California

Saucelito Irrigation District
Porterville, California

Stone-Corral Irrigation District
Visalia, California

Terra Bella Irrigation District
Terra Bella, California

Tulare Irrigation District
Tulare, California

Vandalia Irrigation District
Porterville, California

Hope Water District
Porterville, California

Recently Organized Districts

Pixley Irrigation District
Pixley, California

Tea Pot Dome Water District
Porterville, California

LINDSAY-STRATHMORE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

(Exeter Sun, August 18, 1949)

Editor's Note: The following is a reprint of the history of the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District's struggle for survival through long years of litigation over its water sources, written for the California Masonic History Committee by E. E. Squire, vice principal of the Lindsay High School for many years. Because of its importance to the neighboring community of Lindsay and because part of the story took place in the Exeter district, the complete article is reprinted.

This is the story of a community's fight for existence. If told in detail it would have all of the interest of a scap opera and the drama of a Lone Ranger serial. It is full of villains and heroes, of perilous years and an ever present threat of disaster. But these happenings are too numerous for this short report and too recent to bring out the true drama in proper perspective.

Its claim to importance, aside from the struggle to save a flourishing citrus industry, lies in the years of litigation and the money expended. It is probable that approximately a million dollars and twenty years of time spent in the continuous court battles constitute a world record for litigation over water rights. Also the court rulings handed down set precedents on all phases of water rights. A history of California would not be complete without this story of the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District and the men who made it possible.

On the floor of the San Joaquin Valley, next to the eastern foothills on the divide between the Kaweah and Tule Rivers there is an expanse of level land originally planted to wheat. In 1887 Captain J. A. Hutchinson planted a few Orange trees at Lindsay. Twenty years later the wheat fields had been largely replaced by citrus groves. The mild climate, freedom from pests, and the fertile soil made this an ideal place for citrus culture. However, the expansion of the industry put such a strain on the supply of underground water that in the early years of the twentieth century citrus growers realized that either a supplementary source for water must be

found or a large acreage must be returned to wheat land. This was evidenced by the necessity for the continual deepening of wells and by the loss of some groves by the pumping of salt water.

The earliest suggestion for obtaining this supplementary water came in the form of a report made by R. D. Adams, a large landholder, and R. J. Wy-suer, a local engineer. They favored building a dam on Yokohl Creek to impound the water from the winter and spring run off. This report was made in the fall of 1912. Such activities were undoubtedly continued but the next evidence which has come to light is an editorial written on September 18, 1914, by A. L. Evans in the Lindsay Gazette on "Our Water Problem."

In December 1914 a local committee was appointed to form an Irrigation District and find the best source of water. Members of this committee were G. V. Reed, W. A. Bohland, J. P. Firth, C. K. Towt, E. L. Daniells, R. D. Adams, and C. J. Carle. At the organization meeting G. V. Reed was made chairman. C. W. Wright, later secretary of the district, is mentioned as being among those who were active in securing petitioners and soliciting funds for carrying on preliminary work.

An engineer from San Francisco, Stephen E. Kieffer, was hired to make plans for an irrigation district. Under his advice the Yokohl Project was abandoned in favor of securing the water from the Kaweah river basin. The first voucher issued by the organization district was for five hundred dollars, payable to Engineer Kieffer. This voucher was signed by H. R. Huebert who has been treasurer from that time to the present.

On October 15, 1915, an election was held to vote for or against the organization of the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District and to elect a board of directors. John Burr was elected from district one, Chas. K. Towt district two, E. L. Daniells district three, D. A. Eckert district four, and P. M. Pfrimmer district five. Also, McKee Mhoon was elected treasurer and E. B. Gould tax collector and assessor. The vote being favorable to forming the district, work was started and water was delivered to the growers in May, 1918.

Facts About the System

(Lindsay Gazette, October 7, 1921)

When it became apparent that some other source of water supply must be found, owing to the steady lowering of the water table, the local growers engaged engineers to make a careful study of all available outside sources of water, and after this survey, it was decided to purchase property in the Kaweah Delta and pump water from same to irrigate these vast acres of productive groves.

Accordingly the Rancho De Kaweah, 1140 acres, was purchased, and 39 wells were drilled, ranging from 100 to 400 feet in depth. Each of these wells is equipped with an individual pumping plant, driven by electricity, and the water from the wells is collected by means of more than sixteen miles of redwood pipe, the largest dimension of which is four feet in diameter, reaching across the flat lands south

of the delta to the big cement ditch. In the entire system, 40 miles lifted into the high line concrete flume, which skirts the foothills above the orange and olive groves for several miles. From this flume, which is the last word in re-inforced concrete construction, the water is sent out to the orchards in pipe lines, all under good pressure, and the water is metered out to all users.

Courtland Eaton was the resident engineer in charge of the building of the ditch. Eaton had had experience as chief engineer of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

George Trauger, a local engineer, surveyed the route for the ditch and supervised much of the construction; especially the distribution system. He was the first paid employee after the ditch was completed and has been superintendent from that time to the present. He played a prominent part in the water litigation and to him must go great credit for the successful and efficient operation of the ditch during those trying times.

In 1916, the Tulare Irrigation District et al brought suit against the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District on the grounds that the new ditch was illegally taking water from their source of supply.

Soon, most of the other water districts depending on the Kaweah river water joined the Tulare District to form the Kaweah Delta Ditch Companies for the purpose of fighting the LSID.

After several years of litigation, Superior Court Judge W. B. Wallace handed down a decision in favor of all the complainants and all others living in the Delta area. Judge Wallace being a landowner in this area, the Supreme Court disqualified his decision on the grounds that he was benefitted thereby. An outside judge was appointed to rehear the case but after another year or two, and before he could give a decision, he was appointed to the Appellate Court. So the case was heard by a third judge, Judge A. L. Stephens from the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

(Editor's Note:) Mr. Squire leaves for future historians the violence which broke out in connection with the irrigation water fight in the early 1920's. During this period, a band of men dynamited the redwood pipeline of the LSID four miles north of Exeter, and on another occasion the dam at Terminus Beach was blasted out. Guards were placed on the system for a considerable length of time to prevent additional sabotage.

Almost ten years elapsed from the time the suit was instituted until Judge Stephens gave his decision. He found in favor of the Delta Companies and ordered the LSID to cease taking water from the Kaweah Basin.

Years of sacrifice and work to make a dream come true seemed to have ended in failure. Harassed by a \$1,650,000 bond issue on which \$99,000 must be paid every year, burdened by yearly assessments to pay for litigation which at one time amounted to \$29.08 per acre, and now faced by this decision shutting off their source of water, what more could these builders of a citrus empire do?

Here is where the spirit of the pioneers who built

this country came to the front. These men, as their forefathers had, refused to recognize any defeat as final. An advisory board, formed to help the directors of the LSID, collaborated with the directors on two steps to keep the water flowing. First, they persuaded Judge Stephens to give them a stay of execution of his decision pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court. This was granted with the provision that \$10,500 per year be deposited with the court as a guarantee for damages against the Delta Companies. The briefs submitted to the Supreme Court were the longest ever presented to that court. Proofs were read and corrected by A. L. Evans and his wife, Ruby Evans and the brief was printed by the Lindsay Gazette.

The second step, suggested by Supt. Geo. Trauger, was to buy stock in the various districts composing the Delta Companies. W. B. Kiggins has been credited as being most persistent in urging the carrying on of this program of stock buying. During the next ten years LSID became the largest single stockholder in each of the important districts composing the complainants. These stock purchases cost \$125,000 thus adding to the huge yearly assessments paid by the growers. Chester Dowell, manager of the Lindsay Branch of the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, must be credited with making this development possible because it was through his efforts that this money was borrowed. Moreover, Chester Dowell and Ralph Wolf, Lindsay Savings Bank, made it possible for these hard pressed ranchers to refinance their debts without a single foreclosure.

The advisory board mentioned above came into existence after Judge Wallace had given his decision. It represented the orange growers who had become panicky at the length and the cost of the litigation. Many were on the verge of bankruptcy. Their suggestion that the directors of the district be given help was welcomed. Bert Kiggins who originated the idea, W. A. Bohland, Walter Cairns, C. B. Bowker, and S. A. Warson were chosen on this ex-officio group. From its beginning this board was a vital factor in planning the strategy of the case.

The story of this suit before the Supreme Court is one of delays. Possibly the judges were hesitant to pronounce the death sentence on the LSID. Fearing another and final adverse decision the citrus growers kept the fight going as long as possible, hoping for a settlement with the Delta Companies. No agreement seemed near after more than nine years in spite of the efforts of all concerned to promote a compromise.

Means of forestalling a Supreme Court decision had been exhausted. In an atmosphere of desperation and despondency the directors met to canvass the situation for any new moves which might prevent the final disaster. Nothing remained that had not already been tried. However, the fact was apparent that the LSID had improved its position greatly by the purchases of stock in the complainant water companies. The persistence in buying all available stock had resulted in acquisition of the

right to one-third more water than was needed. But how could these facts be presented to the Supreme Court? These rights had been acquired after the appeal and was not a part of the brief from the Superior Court so could not be considered by the highest court.

It was felt, nevertheless, that if this information could be given the members of the court as individuals, they would have a better understanding of the merits of the case. The lawyers in this meeting refused to undertake this mission, feeling that it would be unethical for them to do so. However, after much discussion as to the possible method of presenting this changed status, A. L. Evans volunteered to talk with as many of the justices as he could get to listen to him. This he did "under the license of the press" and as a citizen who had the welfare of his community at heart, not as a representative of the LSID or any other organizations.

What effect on the court's final decision his interviews had is problematical but the regard for him expressed in letters from several justices after the suit had been compromised, gives good grounds for the belief that it may have been a determining factor in their refusal to uphold the decision of the Superior Court in its entirety. For when this long awaited decision did come, it upheld part of the findings of that court and sent part back to be retried. This was no victory for either side but gave the LSID a new lease on life even though it was still over-burdened with assessments.

So matters stood in 1936, when a break came. It started with a visit by A. L. Evans to his Uncle Pete Morrison who lived near Tulare. One of their standard jokes was that they were paying assessments on opposite sides of this water suit. During this particular visit the status of the case was discussed; what the decision of the Supreme Court meant, how many years the retrial would take, how much more money would it cost, etc.

Finally, Mr. Morrison said that he had been talking to C. H. Slaughter who was secretary of the Tulare Irrigation District Board of Directors. Mr. Slaughter had stated that some of his board of directors were disheartened with prospects of a retrial and might be ready to talk about compromising the suit. They went to see Mr. Slaughter that day and Mr. Evans was invited to attend the next meeting of the Tulare Directors to get their reaction toward a settlement. He went to this meeting and was so encouraged that he and S. A. Warson, who had been elected a director of the LSID, met again with the Tulare directors.

Terms were discussed for Tulare's withdrawal from the suit. Soon all the other irrigation districts composing the Kaweah Delta Ditch Companies were contacted and expressed a willingness to try for an agreement.

This change in the attitude of these men was brought about by a number of factors. The Constitutional Amendment approved by the people of

California in 1928 had liberalized the irrigation laws of the state. The Central Valley Water Act had been passed which assured a comparative abundance of water in the not too distant future. The years of endeavor on the part of the people of LSID to gain the confidence of the people in the other irrigation districts was bearing fruit.

S. A. Warson, representing the stock owned by the LSID as a director on the boards of the districts making up the Kaweah Delta Ditch Companies, had worked with the other board members so efficiently that much of the original antagonism had disappeared. New members of the board of directors of the LSID were S. A. Warson, R. E. Stark and David Davidson, leaving only E. L. Daniells and John Burr of the original board. Many factors contributed to convince the neighboring communities that the people of Lindsay and Strathmore were not the robbers and pirates they had seemed to be in 1916.

So machinery was set up to bring together representatives of all litigants. With Judge Erwin Owen from the Kern County Superior Court acting as mediator, a compromise was arranged in which the LSID agreed to return \$125,000 worth of stock to the various ditch companies, to turn over to them the money deposited with the court while the appeal was being tried and to cease taking water from the Kaweah basin as soon as water was made available by the Central Valley Water Project. For these considerations the Delta Ditch Companies agreed to withdraw their suit. Thus the litigation started in May 1916 was settled on December 18, 1936.

The final scene in this story occurred on Saturday, May 29, 1937. The communities of Lindsay and Strathmore combined to celebrate the end of the suit and consequent security which had been attained at such sacrifice of time and money. The celebration was marked by the attendance at a body of the Supreme Court of California, the only time this group has attended such a gathering. Members of the Appellate Court and many other judges who had been connected with the case were also present.

This water settlement festival was planned by a committee of the Lindsay Chamber of Commerce with A. L. Evans as chairman.

TERRA BELLA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The people of the rich Terra Bella District in Southern Tulare County developed some of the finest orange and olive groves in the state soon after the Southern Pacific east side line was completed in 1888.

By 1910 it was decided that supplemental water supply must be found for the irrigating of the rich hillside orchards.

Plans were formulated for an irrigation district to take water from the valley floor and hope that a portion of Deer Creek water could be obtained.

This district is listed in this book because it varies some from other early Tulare County Irrigation

districts where the water is lifted from the valley floor. No lawsuits have resulted from the transfer of water from one part of the district to another in the same district, but trouble of a different nature has plagued the people until 1958 when most difficulties have been solved.

Deciding on a million dollar bond issue the election was held August 12th, 1916. Sixty votes were cast with 59 favorable and one opposed. The bond issue carried an interest rate of 6% on the 30-year bonds, but were not paid off until 36 years had elapsed.

The plan called for 6 test wells in the Deer Creek area and these were ordered.

The board agreed to buy 320 acres from Julius Tickel at \$110 per acre and 160 acres from Emma McIntyre and Ila R. Hughes for \$75 per acre to be used for the planned well fields.

Contracts were let for construction work and 13 wells and pumping plants, plus five booster stations.

The board set a rate of \$7.00 per acre foot for water service through 1918.

In March of 1918 the district purchased the town-site water system for \$10,000.

In April 1920 the district filed with the State Water Commission application for diversion of 1500 second feet per annum from the stream (Deer Creek) with storage planned for 40,000 acre feet.

In the fall of 1920 the board had to accept an offer of \$86,040 for \$100,000 of its bonds.

In 1921 land owners voted a special assessment of \$85,000 for construction work.

The next 30 years brought many problems which, among others, was the depression of the '30's and a smaller and more costly water supply than was anticipated. The difficulty culminated in refunding negotiations and appeared to be near solution only when Central Valley water became a possibility.

Signing of Central Valley Water Contract

One of the eventful dates in the history of the district was September 12, 1950 when a contract was signed by directors and representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation giving the district right to 29,000 acre feet of water per annum from the huge Friant-Kern Canal of the Central Valley Project.

Another Milestone Reached In 1958

The district's expansion, which had long been dreamed of by Terra Bellans, will be financed by a \$1,900,000 federal loan and by the sale of 5,600 acres of land now owned by the district. Ultimately, a total of 50 miles of new pipeline, enlargement of existing pumping plants and construction of new pumping plant and canal side, will be put into the project. The improvements will bring water rights to an additional 2000 acres of land inside the district.

The new construction will carry water from the Friant-Kern canal west of Terra Bella to the district's number one pump station.

27 Have Served The District Board

Three men have served as secretary: Earle Clemens, E. H. Robinson and Ernst Thiesse. Frank Rickey was the first treasurer; since his resignation in 1930 the secretary has also been treasurer, and the secretary has always held the elective offices of assessor and collector.

Directors have served for varying terms. Two attended but few meetings, before being called from their duties by death. Others have served for close to 20 years, this number including W. C. Bradford, who has resigned and whose successor will be appointed, probably at the next meeting of the board. W. C. Bradford, before his resignation served as Chairman for many years and still maintains his interest in the District by being Chairman of a Chamber of Commerce Irrigation District Advisory Committee.

T. M. Gronen, D. M. Stanley, Charles Hilton, Philip A. Schultz, G. H. Roeder, R. C. Gunnison, C. C. Wells, B. J. Cripps, J. F. Endert, I. Gordinier, Edw. Wolfram, Albert Behrens, Fred Smallcombe, John Rowe, Henry J. Brott, Henry H. Thiesse, Henry Bechtloff, J. A. Hage, C. D. Parli, H. H. Medack, C. W. Burtner, W. C. Bradford, Ralph Tyrrell, Howard McNeill, Chas. Hunting, C. A. Gordon, Waldemar Lonquist, Milton Burtner, C. E. "Bud" Wiley and Fred Betz.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

(Data taken from Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of Interior Records)

(No attempt will be made here to write a complete history of the struggles and heartaches of individuals who were responsible for the development of the Central Valley Water Plan. This will be left to historians who have the time and resources necessary to be fair and impartial.)

It was not long after the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District was organized in 1915 when it was determined a supplemental water supply must be found to the north of Tulare County and a few courageous citizens of the county banded together to bring this about.

The story from the beginning is one which, when it is fully written, will read like fiction, but which will be an account of the elements encountered in organizing and working for any project of this magnitude. Lives of individuals were sacrificed, corporations and individuals placed reputation and integrity on the block to slow down and try to stop such a plan from becoming a reality.

This project originally was estimated to cost \$170,000,000.00 but to date over \$500,000,000.00 has been expended.

The Central Valley Project was to be state financed; however the amount of money finally estimated for its construction, plus the inability of the state to finance it due to the depression of the 1930's, made it necessary to ask assistance from the federal government and it was built by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Interest in the water problems of the Central Valley began with the earliest history of California as a State, when in 1850 the first legislature passed a law requiring the surveyor general to prepare plans for improving navigation, providing drainage, and furnishing irrigation water. During the succeeding 70 years many irrigation, flood-control, and hydro-electric projects were constructed. In 1919, Col. Robert B. Marshall, Chief Hydrographer of the Geological Survey, in a personal capacity, submitted to the governor the "Marshall plan" for coordinated development of the water resources of the Central Valley. This created State-wide interest, and in 1921 the State legislature made the first of a series of appropriations for investigation of plans for the "conservation, control, storage, distribution, and application of all the waters of the State." Intensive investigations by the State water resources submitted to the legislature the State water plan, including a comprehensive plan for utilizing the water resources of the Central Valley.

In the meantime, serious water problems were developing, particularly in east side upper San Joaquin Valley where the overdraft on ground water caused continued lowering of the water table, and in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta where the encroaching of ocean water endangered the industrial and agricultural development of the delta region. In 1933 the State Legislature approved the Central Valley Project Act of 1933, which provided for the "construction, operation, and maintenance of a system of works, designated as the Central Valley project," comprising essentially Shasta Dam and Reservoir, Contra Costa canal, Delta cross channel, Delta-Mendota canal, Friant Dam and Reservoir, Madera canal, Friant-Kern canal, facilities for generation and transmission of electric energy, and "such other units as may be from time to time added to the units hereinabove specifically enumerated." This act was also approved by a referendum of the people in 1933.

Efforts toward obtaining financial assistance on the initial units of the Central Valley project, begun as early as 1929, were still under way in 1933 and were continued until 1935, when the project was authorized as a Federal reclamation undertaking. Construction began in 1937, and at the present time (1945) Shasta Dam, Contra Costa canal, Friant Dam, and Madera canal are virtually complete and in partial operation. Shasta power plant is also in partial operation, the Shasta-Oroville transmission line is complete, and Keswick Dam and power plant are under construction. Work on the remaining units will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible when materials and manpower become available.

The principal units of the initial Central Valley project are as follows:

Shasta Reservoir, with a capacity of 4,500,000 acre-feet regulates floods and stores surplus winter runoff of Sacramento River for: irrigation use in Sacramento Valley, maintenance of navigation flows in Sacramento River, protection of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta from intrusions of ocean

water, provision of a water supply for the Contra Costa and Delta-Mendota canals, and generation of hydroelectric energy. Shasta Dam is complete and is in operation.

Delta cross channel carries Sacramento River water across the delta by means of a pumping plant or a diversion dam and by enlargement of existing channels in the delta. The Delta cross channel provides more effective salinity control than would otherwise be possible and delivers adequate freshwater supplies to Contra Costa and Delta-Mendota canals.

Contra Costa canal carries water from the delta for domestic, industrial, and irrigation use along the south shore of Suisun Bay from near Antioch to Martinez. The canal is complete and is in operation.

Delta-Mendota canal carries water 120 miles southerly from the delta to Mendota pool, where the water is used to meet the demands of croplands now irrigated from San Joaquin River by diversions at this point. By this exchange of water, the flow of San Joaquin River is stored behind Friant Dam in Millerton Lake for diversion north and south to lands in east side upper San Joaquin Valley.

Millerton Lake, formed by Friant Dam, with a capacity of 520,000 acre-feet, regulates floods and stores San Joaquin River run-off for diversion into the Madera and Friant-Kern canals. Friant Dam is complete and is in operation.

Madera canal diverts water northerly from Millerton Lake to furnish a supplemental irrigation supply to the Madera irrigation district. The canal is complete and is now in operation.

Friant-Kern canal diverts water southerly from Millerton Lake for irrigable areas with deficient water supplies. The canal extends about 156 miles south through Fresno and Tulare counties to a point south of Kern River near Bakersfield. Construction of the canal, which was restricted for a long time by the War Production Board, has been completed.

Power facilities will include the Shasta plant with a capacity of 375,000 kilowatts (of which 150,000 kilowatts are now installed and in operation) and the Keswick plant with a capacity of 75,000 kilowatts. A steam-electric plant of 240,000 kilowatts capacity to be located near the load center in the delta area, and transmission lines (including the Shasta-Oroville line already constructed) are considered essential to the maximum utilization of the Shasta and Keswick plants. The steam plant would assure power production during periods of insufficient water supply.

All of these units of the Central Valley project are to be operated as a coordinated project for irrigation, salinity control, municipal water supply, flood control, navigation, power, and recreation. Prospective projects for future development must be fully coordinated with these initial units to attain maximum benefits.

"GARDEN OF THE SUN"

A picture story of Tulare County

The story of Tulare County, with its richness and beauty, is shown to many thousands of people throughout the nation each year by means of a full color sound movie with suitable background music and narrated by the famous news commentator Lowell Thomas.

The Tulare County Chamber of Commerce has eighteen color and two black and white copies of this film. These films are in circulation at all times carrying the picture story of Tulare County to groups of people in schools, churches, service clubs, and many others who prove enthusiastic audiences.

There is no charge for the use of this picture and the Chamber of Commerce pre-pays the postage when sending it out. The user pays the return postage.

How This Came About

About ten years ago four enterprising citizens of Tulare County, namely, George Tschumy, Roy Brooks, Roy McClain, of Visalia, and Bryce Sherman of Tulare, set about to have the story of Tulare County made into a full color sound movie. Many public spirited citizens as well as organizations participated in financing the enterprise and the Tulare County Board of Supervisors contributed some county money to complete the project.

Recently the original committee of four men do-

nated title to Tulare County and further expense and upkeep will be an obligation of the county.

Tulare County School Children Are Shown Beauties Of Their Own District

The Tulare County Schools Department has six copies of the full color sound movie "Garden of the Sun" which are shown the children in the many schools of Tulare County. The Schools Department takes care of all costs relative to the upkeep and renewal of their own copies as well as the showing of each.

PREHISTORIC ROCK BASINS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA OF CALIFORNIA

The July-September, 1929, issue of American Anthropologist published an article under the above title describing the unique basins found at a number of places and speculating about how they may have been formed. The ones at Balch Park are called "Indian Bath Tubs."

Many additional basins have been formed since George Stewart wrote his article and perhaps some work done by other scientists would develop a theory about their origin. Officials of the Mt. Home State Forest have indicated interest in such a project. Probably the National Park Service would co-operate. Are any of our members geologists—or do they know any who would enjoy a vacation in our mountains next summer?

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR OWN COUNTY?

7-30-57 Times-Delta

By James H. Neal

Citizens of Tulare County should be cognizant of the many advantages mother nature placed here for man's enjoyment.

Perhaps very few are aware that there are more than 80 towering peaks in Tulare County, ranging in height from 8,000 to more than 14,000 feet, among them Mount Whitney. The county has three other mountains that are over 14,000 feet high.

Why not familiarize yourself with some of the names and locate them on your map by means of the Township and Range as listed below. The distances from Visalia and Three Rivers are listed in the table as Air Mile measurements.

Name of Mountain	Height In Feet	T'ship South	Rge. East	Air Miles From Visalia 3 Rivers	
BUCK ROCK	8,502	T14S	R29E	48	26
BIG BALDY MT.	8,211	T14S	R28E	41	20
LITTLE BALDY MT.	8,048	T15S	R29E	43	18
DENNISON MOUNTAIN	8,685	T18S	R30E	39	16
SHEPARD PEAK	8,554	T16S	R29E	35	6
ASH PEAK	8,138	T16S	R29E	37	8
TOWER ROCK	8,112	T18S	R33E	60	37
HOCKETT PEAK	8,620	T20S	R33E	64	41
THE NEEDLES	8,228	T21S	R32E	61	42
PINE MOUNTAIN	8,352	T22S	R35E	84	63
CHERRY HILL	8,812	T23S	R33E	75	60
TOBIAS PEAK	8,291	T24S	R32E	67	58
CHIMNEY PEAK	8,001	T24S	R36E	99	90
CHURCH DOME	8,501	T24S	R34E	85	69
WHITE MOUNTAIN	8,789	T19S	R32E	59	34
SHELL MOUNTAIN	9,610	T14S	R29E	48	23
MOUNT MADDOX	9,723	T14S	R30E	52	28
HOMERS NOSE	9,005	T18S	R30E	40	13
PANTHER PEAK	9,084	T15S	R30E	46	18
CASTLE ROCKS	9,150	T16S	R30E	48	14
TEMPLETON PEAK	9,948	T18S	R35E	79	50
MANZANITA KNOB	9,201	T21S	R34E	71	47
INDIAN HEAD MT.	9,100	T19S	R34E	72	47
MOSES MOUNTAIN	9,305	T19S	R30E	44	27
BLACK ROCK MOUNTAIN	9,653	T20S	R34E	73	50
GRANITE KNOB MT.	9,140	T20S	R35E	79	54
FINGER ROCK MT.	9,181	T21S	R35E	82	59
CRAG PEAK	9,566	T19S	R35E	84	61
LOOK OUT MT.	9,826	T21S	R33E	70	51
BALD MOUNTAIN	9,480	T23S	R34E	80	60
SIRRETTA PEAK	9,958	T23S	R34E	78	62
MONACHE MOUNTAIN	9,484	T20S	R35E	78	54
DEER MOUNTAIN	9,630	T20S	R35E	82	59
ROUND MOUNTAIN	9,994	T20S	R36E	87	63
BALL DOME	9,015	T14S	R30E	52	26
MITCHELL PEAK	10,320	T14S	R30E	54	30
KETTLE PEAK	10,088	T14S	R30E	50	23
TWIN PEAKS	10,500	T14S	R30E	53	20
MOUNT MORaine	10,400	T14S	R31E	59	31
COYOTE PEAK	10,879	T18S	R33E	60	34
ALTO PEAK	10,521	T15S	R30E	50	21
THARPS ROCKS	10,654	T15S	R31E	50	21
VANDEVA MOUNTAIN	10,538	T18S	R31E	49	23
SHEEP MOUNTAIN	10,237	T19S	R33E	47	23
MOUNT MAGGIE	10,000	T19S	R31E	49	26
MOUNT SILLMAN	11,188	T15S	R30E	51	23
TRAIL PEAK	11,622	T17S	R35E	80	52
MUAH MOUNTAIN	11,012	T17S	R35E	82	54
KERN PEAK	11,498	T19S	R34E	72	46
CROSS MOUNTAIN	12,140	T14S	R32E	67	31
SOUTH GUARD MT.	12,964	T14S	R32E	67	39

WEST VIDETTE MT.	12,299	T14S	R33E	71	45
EAST VIDETTE MT.	12,148	T14S	R33E	74	42
MOUNT KERN	12,808	T15S	R33E	64	35
PICKETT GUARD	12,311	T15S	R32E	62	32
TRIPLE DIVIDE PEAK	12,651	T15S	R32E	58	32
LIPPENCOTT MT.	12,263	T16S	R31E	55	25
CIRQUE PEAK	12,863	T17S	R35E	77	47
NEADAM MOUNTAIN	12,470	T17S	R31E	55	25
SAWTOOTH PEAK	12,340	T17S	R30E	52	23
OLANANA PEAK	12,135	T19S	R36E	82	55
MOUNT GUYOT	12,305	T16S	R33E	68	37
UNIVERSITY PEAK	13,588	T14S	R33E	75	47
MOUNT BREWER	13,577	T14S	R32E	66	36
MOUNT GENEVA	13,037	T14S	R32E	67	39
THUNDER MOUNTAIN	13,578	T14S	R32E	65	36
TABLE MOUNTAIN	13,648	T14S	R32E	64	35
DEER HORN MT.	13,400	T14S	R33E	71	42
MOUNT BRADLEY	13,280	T14S	R34E	78	47
MOUNT STANFORD	13,928	T14S	R33E	72	48
MOUNT ERICSON	13,986	T14S	R32E	70	42
MOUNT KEITH	13,900	T14S	R34E	77	46
JUNCTION PEAK	13,903	T14S	R33E	74	45
MOUNT TYNDALL	13,533	T15S	R33E	74	44
MILESTONE MOUNTAIN	13,643	T15S	R32E	63	34
KAWEAH PEAKS	13,756	T16S	R32E	59	30
TANNABORO PEAK	13,598	T15S	R34E	78	46
MOUNT YOUNG	13,187	T15S	R34E	72	42
MOUNT HITCHCOCK	13,188	T16S	R34E	72	42
MOUNT LE CONTE	13,960	T16S	R34E	79	47
MOUNT RUSSELL	14,190	T15S	R34E	81	44
MOUNT WHITNEY	14,495	T15S	R34E	78	44
MOUNT MUIR	14,025	T16S	R34E	77	43
MOUNT LANGLEY	14,042	T16S	R34E	79	47

Considerable time was consumed in gathering and bringing together the above data.

The Highest And Lowest Points In The United States

Zabriskie Point in Death Valley National Monument (Inyo County) provides a view of Bad Water 282 feet below sea level, the lowest point in the United States. From this same Point, Mt. Whitney, at an elevation of 14,495 ft. (Tulare County) may be seen. This view also reveals Telescope Peak in Death Valley National Monument (elevation 11,045 feet) and the natural habitat of the famed Nelson Bighorn Mountain Sheep.

Until Alaska came into Union in 1959, Mt. Whitney was the highest point in Continental United States. This distinction now goes to Alaska with Mt. McKinley with an elevation of 20,269 feet above sea level.

TULARE COUNTY SCHOOLS

(1958 Figures taken from Tulare County Schools Dept. Directory)

There are 64 Elementary School Districts in Tulare County; eight High School Districts, one Junior College District, plus a Junior College contained within the Porterville Union High School District.

The other junior college is the College of the Sequoias at Visalia. It is composed of the Visalia, Tulare, Lindsay, Exeter and Woodlake High School Districts.

Visalia High School District has two high schools, Mt. Whitney and Redwood.

The Porterville Union High School District has a branch at Johnsondale, the lumber mill town, located on the Kern River side of Tulare County.

WILDFLOWERS OF TULARE COUNTY

Compiled by Basil E. Jamison
Dean of Porterville Junior College

BOTANICAL NAME COMMON NAME

LILIACEAE

<i>Veratrum californicum</i>	Corn Lily or False Hellebore
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Camass
<i>Chloragalum pomeridianum</i>	Soap Plant
<i>Allium validum</i>	Swamp Onion
<i>Allium fimbriatum</i>	Rose Wild Onion
<i>Allium atrorubens</i>	Purple Wild Onion
<i>Allium falcifolium</i>	Rose Wild Onion
<i>Allium hyalinum</i>	Pink Wild Onion
<i>Bloomeria Aurea</i>	Golden Stars
<i>Brodiaea laxa</i>	Grass Nut
<i>Brodiaea gracilis</i>	Willow Brodiaea
<i>Brodiaea minor</i>	Dwarf Brodiaea
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	Harvest Brodiaea
<i>Brodiaea capitata</i>	Blue Dicks
<i>Brodiaea volubilis</i>	Snake Lily
<i>Brodiaea ixioides</i>	Golden Brodiaea
<i>Zygadenus fremonti</i>	Zygadene
<i>Calochortus luteus</i>	Yellow Mariposa
<i>Calochortus venustus</i>	White Mariposa
<i>Calochortus splendens</i>	Lilac Mariposa
<i>Calochortus nuttallii</i>	Sego Lily
<i>Calochortus albus</i>	White Globe Lily or White Satin Lily

<i>Calochortus rubellus</i>	Pink Satin Bells
<i>Fritillaria brandegei</i>	Tule Fritillaria
<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	Adobe Lily
<i>Fritillaria parviflora</i>	Brown Bells
<i>Lilium parvum</i>	Small Tiger Lily
<i>Lilium paradinum</i>	Leopard Lily
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Quixote Plant
<i>Trillium sessile</i>	Common Trillium

IRIDACEAE

<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	Western Blue Flag
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Mountain Iris
<i>Iris hartwegii</i>	Sierra Iris
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue Eyed Grass

ORCHIDACEAE

<i>Habenaria leucestachys</i>	Sierra Rein Orchis
<i>Habenaria sparsiflora</i>	Green Rein Orchis
<i>Corallorrhiza striata</i>	Coral Root
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Brook Orchid

FAGACEAE

<i>Castanopsis sempervirens</i>	Bush Chinquapin
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MYRICACEAE

<i>Myrica hartwegii</i>	Sierra Sweet Boy
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POLYGONACEAE

<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Willow Weed
<i>Polygonum imbricatum</i>	Green Knotweed
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Green Dock
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	Willow Dock

PORTULACACEAE

<i>Calyptridium umbellatum</i>	Pussy Paws
<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	Miner's Lettuce
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane
<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>	Wild Portulaca

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

<i>Silene californica</i>	Indian Pink
<i>Silene occidentalis</i>	Hockett Pink

RANUNCULACEAE

<i>Caltha biflora</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	Baneberry
<i>Aquilegia truncata</i>	Red Columbine
<i>Aquilegia pubescens</i>	Yellow Columbine
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Clematis
<i>Delphinium decorum</i>	Variegated Larkspur
<i>Delphinium parishii</i>	Hansen Larkspur
<i>Delphinium parshii</i>	Lavendar Larkspur
<i>Delphinium scopulorum</i>	Tall Mountain Larkspur
<i>Ranunculus eschscholtzii</i>	Yellow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	California Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Crowfoot

LILY FAMILY

PAPAVERACEAE

<i>Platystemon californicum</i>	Cream Cup
<i>Meconella linearis</i>	White Cups
<i>Papaver heterophyllum</i>	Wind Poppy
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush Poppy
<i>Eschscholtzia californica</i>	California Poppy

FUMARIACEAE

<i>Dicentra chrysantha</i>	Golden Ear Drops
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Bleeding Heart

CRUCIFERAE

<i>Thelypodium lemmonii</i>	Purple Mustard
<i>Streptanthus inflatus</i>	Inflated Mustard
<i>Streptanthus coulteri</i>	Jewel Flower
<i>Dentaria corymbosa</i>	Toothwort
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Brassica campestris</i>	Common Yellow Mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard
<i>Radicula nasturtium aquaticum</i>	Water Cress
<i>Arabis holboellii</i>	Rock Cress
<i>Erysimum asperum</i>	Western Wall Flower
<i>Capsella bursa</i>	Shepherd's Purse
<i>Lepidium apetalum</i>	Green Flowered Pepper Grass

SAXIFRAGACEAE

<i>Saxifraga tolmiei</i>	Alpines Saxifrage
<i>Lithophragma affinis</i>	Woodland Star
<i>Saxifraga californica</i>	California Saxifrage
<i>Mitella breweri</i>	Mitra
<i>Philadelphia californica</i>	Mountain Syringa
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i>	Straggly Gooseberry
<i>Ribes californicum</i>	Hillside Gooseberry
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Garnet Gooseberry
<i>Ribes glutinosum</i>	Incense Currant

ROSACEAE

<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Thimble Berry
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Western Raspberry
<i>Fragaria californica</i>	Wood Strawberry
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silver Weed
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Yellow Potentilla
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Wax Potentilla
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California Wild Rose
<i>Rosa spithamea</i>	Ground Rose
<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	Mountain Misery
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Western Service Berry

LEGUMINOSAE

<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Red Bud
<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	Pea Chaparral
<i>Lupinus densiflorus</i>	Dense Lupine
<i>Lupinus nanus</i> or <i>affinis</i>	Varicolored Lupine
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Blue and White Lupine
<i>Lupinus citrinus</i>	Golden Lupine
<i>Lupinus torreyi</i>	Silky Lupine
<i>Lupinus hypolasius</i>	Hairy Lupine
<i>Lupinus breweri</i>	Prostrate Lupine
<i>Lupinus superbus</i>	Royal Lupine
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	White Centered Lupine
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa
<i>Medicago hispida</i>	Bur Clover
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White Melilot
<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Yellow Melilot
<i>Trifolium tridentatum</i>	Tomcat Clover
<i>Trifolium involucreatum</i>	Cow Clover
<i>Trifolium variegatum</i>	White Tip Clover
<i>Trifolium monanthum</i>	Carpet Clover
<i>Trifolium bifidum</i>	Pinole Clover
<i>Trifolium ciliatum</i>	Tree Clover
<i>Trifolium gracilentum</i>	Pin Point Clover
<i>Trifolium breweri</i>	Forest Clover
<i>Trifolium andersonii</i>	Dwarf Clover
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Rabbit's Foot Clover
<i>Trifolium dichotomum</i>	Indian Clover
<i>Trifolium olivaceum</i>	Hairy Clover
<i>Trifolium eriocephalum</i>	Yellow Clover
<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>	Witch's Teeth
<i>Lotus humistratus</i>	Hill Lotus
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deer Weed
<i>Psoralea physodes</i>	California Tea

POPPY FAMILY

FUMITORY FAMILY

MUSTARD FAMILY

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

ROSE FAMILY

PEA FAMILY

<i>Astragalus oophorus</i>	Rattle Weed
<i>Astragalus oxyphysus</i>	White Loco
<i>Astragalus leucophyllus</i>	Poison Loco
<i>Astragalus leucopsis</i>	Rattle Weed
<i>Astragalus bolanderi</i>	White Rattle Weed
<i>Astragalus kernensis</i>	Kern Loco
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	California Vetch
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American Vetch
<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	Giant Vetch

LINACEAE

<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Blue Flax
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OXALIDACEAE

<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Redwood Sorrel
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GERANIACEAE

<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Common Geranium
<i>Geranium incisum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>	Small Geranium
<i>Floerkea douglasii</i>	Meadow Foam
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	White Stem Filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red Sem Filaree
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Storksbill

LIMNANTHACEAE

<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	Meadow Foam
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EUPHORBIACEAE

<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Turkey Mullein
<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i>	Rattlesnake Weed

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture Vine
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ANACARDIACEAE

<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	Poison Oak
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Squaw Bush

RHAMNACEAE

<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara Sagrada
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	Coffee Berry
<i>Rhamnus crecea</i>	Red Berry
<i>Ceanothus diversifolius</i>	Dwarf Ceanothus
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blue Blossom
<i>Ceanothus parvifolius</i>	Sweet Birch
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	Deer Brush
<i>Ceanothus cordulatus</i>	Snow Brush
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buck Brush
<i>Ceanothus fresnensis</i>	Fresno Brush

VITACEAE

<i>Vitis californica</i>	California Wild Grape
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MALVACEAE

<i>Malva borealis</i>	Bull Mallow
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheese Wood
<i>Sidalcea malvaeflora</i>	Wild Hollyhock

HYPERICACEAE

<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	Tinkers Penny
<i>Hypericum formosum</i>	St. John's Wort
<i>Hypericum concinnum</i>	Gold Wire

VIOLACEAE

<i>Viola lobata</i>	Pine Violet
<i>Viola sarmentosa</i>	Wood Violet
<i>Viola purpurea</i>	Mountain Violet
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Yellow Pansy
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Western Dog Violet
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Yellow Violet

CUCURBITACEAE

<i>Echinocystis fabacea</i>	Common Man Root
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Mock Orange or Gourd

ONAGRACEAE

<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	Mexican Balsamea
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fire Weed
<i>Epilobium watsonii</i>	Small Willow Herb
<i>Clarkia elegans</i>	Royal Clarkia
<i>Clarkia concinna</i>	Red Ribbons
<i>Godetia amoena</i>	Summer's Darling
<i>Godetia botatae</i>	Crimson Godetia
<i>Godetia biloba</i>	Bicolored Godetia
<i>Godetia viminea</i>	Spotted Godetia
<i>Oenothera graciliflora</i>	Yellow Cup
<i>Oenothera hookeri</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Oenothera subacaulis</i>	Mountain Primrose
<i>Oenothera micrantha</i>	Hornem Primrose
<i>Oenothera contorta</i>	Small Mountain Primrose

UMBELLIFERAE

<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple Sanicle
<i>Sanicula nevadensis</i>	Sierra Sanicle
<i>Sanicula bipinnata</i>	Poison Sanicle
<i>Sanicula maculatum</i>	Poison Hemlock
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Common Celery
<i>Carum gairdneri</i>	Squaw Root
<i>Carum howellii</i>	Parsley
<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>	Western Water Hemlock
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow Parsnip
<i>Lomatium caruifolium</i>	Alkali Parsnip
<i>Sphenosciadium capitellatum</i>	Wedge Parsnip

CORNACEAE

<i>Cornus californica</i>	Greek Dogwood
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Dogwood

ERICACEAE

<i>Pirola picta</i>	White Veined Shin Leaf
<i>Pirola dentata</i>	Green Shin Leaf
<i>Pterospora andromeda</i>	Pine Drops
<i>Sarcodes sanguinea</i>	Snow Plant
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	Pale Laurel
<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	White Leafed Manzanita
<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	Green Manzanita
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	Parry Manzanita
<i>Arctostaphylos nummularia</i>	Dwarf Manzanita

PRIMULACEAE

<i>Dodecatheon jeffreyi</i>	Sierra Shooting Star
<i>Dodecatheon patulum</i>	Lowland Shooting Star
<i>Dodecatheon meadra</i>	Mad Violet
<i>Primula suffrutescens</i>	Sierra Primrose

GENTIANACEAE

<i>Gentiana holopetala</i>	Blue Gentian
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POLEMONICEAE

<i>Polemonium occidentale</i>	Jacob's Ladder
<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>	Foothill Phlox
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Low Phlox
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i>	White Phlox
<i>Navarretia pubescens</i>	Hairy Gilia
<i>Navarretia prolifera</i>	Sierra Gilia
<i>Gilia aggregata</i>	Scarlet Gilia
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Head Gilia
<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	Bird's eyes
<i>Gilia achillaeifolia</i>	Blue Gilia
<i>Gilia dianthoides</i>	Ground Pink or Fringed Gilia
<i>Linanthus dichotomus</i>	Evening Snow
<i>Linanthus acicularis</i>	Yellow Phlox
<i>Linanthus androsaceus</i>	Varicolor Phlox
<i>Linanthus californicus</i>	Prickley Phlox
<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>	Buff Gilia

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

<i>Hydrophyllum occidentale</i>	Squaw Lettuce
<i>Nemophila aurita</i>	Fiesta Flower
<i>Nemophila intermedia</i>	Baby Eyes
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby Blue Eyes
<i>Nemophila spatulata</i>	Bicolor Nemophila
<i>Nemophila pulchella</i>	Small Blue Nemophila
<i>Nemophila exilis</i>	White Nemophila
<i>Nemophila parviflora</i>	Small Flowered Nemophila
<i>Ellisia chrysanthemifolia</i>	Common Ellisia
<i>Ellisia membranacea</i>	Small Ellisia
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	California Blue Bell
<i>Phacelia frigida</i>	White Phacelia
<i>Phacelia californica</i>	Rock Phacelia
<i>Phacelia eisenii</i>	Hairy Phacelia
<i>Phacelia humilis</i>	Lavender Phacelia
<i>Phacelia hispida</i>	Caterpillar Phacelia
<i>Phacelia hydrophylloides</i>	Star Phacelia
<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i>	Whispering Bells
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	Yerba Santa

BORAGINACEAE

<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Chinese Pusley
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Western Hound's Tongue
<i>Lappula velutina</i>	Stick Seed
<i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i>	Buckthorn Weed
<i>Amsinckia spectabilis</i>	Wooly Breeches
<i>Plagiobothrys torreyi</i>	Small Pop Corn Flower

PARSLEY FAMILY**DOGWOOD FAMILY****HEATH FAMILY****PRIMROSE FAMILY****GENTIAN FAMILY****GILIA FAMILY****PHACELIA FAMILY****BORAGE FAMILY**

SOME FACTS ABOUT TULARE COUNTY

Plagiobothrys nothofulvis	Pop Corn Flower	Rudbeckia californica	California Cone Flower
Vervain prostrata	Common Vervain	Helianthus annuus	Common Sun Flower
LABIATAE	MINT FAMILY	Coreopsis stillmanii	Coreopsis
Trichostema lanceolatum	Camphor Weed	Hemizonia lucidaefolia	Tarweed
Scutellaria bolanderi	White Skull Cap	Bidens levis	Bur Marigold
Scutellaria augustifolia	Mixed Skull Cap	Bidens frondosa	Beggar Ticks
Scutellaria californica	California Skull	Centromadia pungens	Common Spikeweed
Scutellaria tuberosa	Blue Skull Cap	Hemizonia wrightii	Tarweed
Marrubium vulgare	Common Horehound	Leptosyne douglasii	False Tidy Tips
Agastache urticifolia	Violet Mint	Madia elegans	Common Madia
Salvia carduacea	Thistle sage	Madia sativa	Chile Tarweed
Salvia columbariae	Chia	Layla platyglossa	Tidy Tips
Monardella villosa	Coyote Mint	Layia glandulosa	White Daisy
Monardella lanceolata	Mustang Mint	Xanthium spinosum	Spring Clotbur
Mentha arvensis	Tule Mint	Xanthium canadense	Cockle Bur
Mentha pulegium	Pennyroyal	Baeria chrysostoma	Gold Fields
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	Baeria gracilis	Sunshine
Datura Stramonium	Jimson Weed	Helenium hoopesii	Sneezeweed
Datura meteloides	Tolguacha	Anthemis cotula	Mayweed
Nicotiana glauca	Tree Tobacco	Anthemis nobilis	Chamomile
Solanum umbelliferum	Blue Witch	Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow
Physalis ixocarpa	Tomatillo	Matricaria suaveolens	Pineapple Weed
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY	Artemisia tridentata	Common Sagebrush
Verbascum thapsus	Common Mullein	Senecio douglasii	Creek Senecio
Anthriscum nuttallianum	Snapdragon	Silybum marianum	Milk Thistle
Linaria canadensis	Toad Flax	Cirsium lanceolatum	Bull Thistle
Collinsia bicolor	Chinese Houses	Cirsium edule	Indian Thistle
Collinsia tinctoria	Collinsia	Cirsium quercetorum	Brownie Thistle
Collinsia parviflora	Spreading Collinsia	Pentachaeta aurea	Golden Pentachaeta
Collinsia childii	Lilac Collinsia	Baccharis pilularis	Groundsel Tree
Pentstemon menziesii	Blue Pentstemon	SAPINDACEAE	BUCKEYE FAMILY
Pentstemon newberryi	Mountain Pride	Aesculus californica	California Buckeye
Pentstemon lemmonii	Bush Beard Tongue	CRASSULACEAE	STONE CROP FAMILY
Pentstemon centranthifolius	Scarlet Bugler	Cotyledon californica	Hen and Chickens
Pentstemon jaffrayanus	Hill Pentstemon Flower	STERCULIACEAE	STERCULIA FAMILY
Diplacus aurantiacus	Bush Monkey Flower	Fremontia californica	California Slippery Elm
Diplacus glutinosus	Sticky Monkey Flower	ASCLEPIADACEAE	MILKWEED FAMILY
Mimulus tricolor	Variegated Monkey Flower	Asclepias mexicana	Narrow Leaf Milkweed
Mimulus cardinalis	Scarlet Monkey Flower	Asclepias californica	California Milkweed
Mimulus guttatus	Common Monkey Flower	Asclepias cordifolia	Purple Milkweed
Mimulus primuloides	Dwarf Monkey Flower	UMBELLULARIA	LAUREL FAMILY
Mimulus lewisii	Lewis Monkey Flower	Umbellularia californica	California Laurel
Castilleja parviflora	Indian Paint Brush	CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING GLORY FAMILY
Castilleja culbertsonii	Alpine Paint Brush	Convolvulus arvensis	Bindweed
Orthocarpus densiflorus	Owl's Clover	Convolvulus luteolus	California Morning Glory
Orthocarpus erianthus	Johnny Tuck or Butter and Eggs		
Orthocarpus purpurascens	Escobita		
Orthocarpus versicolor	Pelican Flower		
Mimulus luteus	Golden Mimulus		
Pedicularis groenlandica	Elephant Head		
Pedicularis densiflorus	Indian Warrior		
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY		
Sambucus glauca	Snow Berry		
Symphoricarpos albus	Waxberry		
Symphoricarpos rotundifolius	Blue Elderberry		
COMPOSITAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
Microseris aphantocarpa	Chicory		
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cat's Ear		
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow Thistle		
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow Thistle		
Taraxacum vulgare	Common Dandelion		
Agoseris grandiflora	Large Dandelion		
Ericameria arborescens	Golden Fleece		
Solidago occidentalis	Western Golden Rod		
Solidago californica	Common Golden Rod		
Lessingia leptoclada	Pink Lessingia		
Aster andersonii	Blue Aster		
Aster menziesii	Purple Aster		
Aster chilensis	Common Aster		
Erigeron radiatus	Fleabane		
Erigeron coulteri	Large White Mountain Daisy		
Erigeron inornatus	Pine Erigeron		
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed		
Baccharis pilularis	Chaparral Broom		
Gnaphalium bicolor	White Everlasting		
Pluchea sericea	Arrowweed		
Rudbeckia hirta	Black Eyed Susan		

According to Dean Jamison, there are at least 4,019 varieties of wildflowers growing in California, and of these 3,737 are native and 292 exotic, or of foreign origin. Fully twenty-five percent of all wildflower varieties growing in California are found in Tulare county, where perhaps wildflowers are more varied than in any other county in the United States, owing to the fact that here are altitudes reaching from the highest point, Mt. Whitney, 14,501 feet, down almost to sea level.

Mr. Jamison has classified above 550 of the more than 900 varieties of wildflowers found in Tulare county, giving both the scientific and common names. The larger part of this list is included in this folder.

Botanists have divided the United States into six altitude zones, including the lower Sonoran, upper Sonoran, Transition, Canadian, Hudsonii and Boreal. California has been zoned into ten areas, as follows:

Lower Foothill, including the great Sacramento valley; Tehaman, comprising Lake county and head of Sacramento river; Tehachapi, extending from San Bernardino to San Gabriel with the larger part of Kern and Tulare counties; Mojave, covering the Mojave desert; Death Valley, including the hills in that region; Klamath area, including Klamath mountain

ranges; Napa Lake area, including Napa and Lake counties and lower mountain regions; Lucian area, comprising Santa Lucia mountains overhanging the Pacific ocean; Santa Barbara insular area, comprising Santa Barbara and Guadalupe islands; San Francisco area, from Monterey to southern Mendocino county.

Here in Tulare county, Dean Jamison reports, the varieties predominating in valley and foothill areas are about equal in number to those found in higher altitudes of the county. In the valley and foothill sections, the wildflower season extends usually from the last of February to some time in April, while the flowering period in the mountains extends from late April through June and July, with a few varieties in the highest altitudes as late as August.

The first flowers to appear on the valley floor are the bulb plants, including the brodiaea, the yellow

poppy being one of the earliest flowers not of the bulb variety. Twenty lupins have been identified in Tulare county. They range in color from white to dark purple.

Among the more common varieties of wildflowers found on the valley floor and in the foothills, Dean Jamison lists the grass nuts, California poppies, cream cups, various lupins, daisies, tidy tips, sunshine flowers, Mariposa tulips, larkspur, fiddleneck, pop corn flower, and brodiaea.

In the higher altitudes, the average observer will recognize the tiger lilies, corn lilies, golden rod, dog wood, slippery elm, buckeye, Yerba Santa, golden eardrops, bleeding hearts, wind poppies, fairy lanterns, Chinese houses, Mariposa lilies, harvest brodiaea, various lupins and wild lilac.

Reprinted from The Terra Bella News of March 24, 1933 (With Additions April 1, 1934)

THE BRISTLECONE PINE TREES OLDER THAN THE REDWOODS

For many years the California Redwood trees (*Sequoia Gigantea*), which abound in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, were believed to be the oldest and largest living things on earth. These trees are still rated the largest living things. However, in 1946 scientists made claim for the bristlecone pine tree as the oldest living thing with an age of 4,600 years.

The bristlecone pines are found in the White Mountains on the eastern boundary of Inyo County, California, next to the Nevada state line. The largest are 40 feet tall and measure 37 feet 7 inches in circumference, with a foliage spread of 45 feet.

According to Norman Clyde, famous mountain climber, these trees are among the oldest in the world. They are remarkable also in that the largest and oldest specimens occur at elevations of from 10,500 to 11,500 feet above the sea. Their rate of growth, as would be expected in the conditions in which they are found, is extremely slow. Also, they not only take a very long time in growing to maturity, but apparently an almost equally long one in an extremely slow decline.

When they eventually do succumb, due in part to the coldness and aridity of the atmosphere, and perhaps also in some measure to the actinic power of sunlight at the elevations at which they occur, the wood becomes so desiccated and hardened that the rate of its decay is extremely slow. Even after they eventually have fallen they may, perhaps, remain almost intact for many years.

These ancient trees seem to grow by preference on a very ancient limestone formation which appears to hark back to early Paleozoic time. It is the earliest surviving sedimentary formation.

To reach the best stands of bristlecone pines, one strikes northward from Westgard Pass on the summit of the range east of Big Pine, on a dirt road running northward up the gradually ascending crest of the range. The road, however, appears to have been built before road engineers were in existence and

the only form of wheeled transportation was the wagon.

There are some excessively steep grades which some, but not all, standard cars can pull. It is recommended, however, only for cars with a fourth gear or, better still, cars with four wheel traction.

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PORTERVILLE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD HELPED SOLVE PROBLEM OF HEAVY HAULING

(By Ina H. Stiner in Farm Tribune, Porterville, Homecoming Edition of November 4, 1954)

Just as moving granite over dirt roads was a task, so was hauling magnesite by team the four or so miles from Mr. Bartlett's earlier mine and kiln on Porterville hill to the loading station near Scenic Hill. Martin Smith was one of the teamsters.

When Mr. Bartlett moved his operations to Success, he got a steam tractor to pull large wagons with wide-rimmed wheels. This tractor was a curiosity on the roads of that period; it had one wheel in front and one on each side. It scared driving horses, broke bridges, and cut up the roads for nearly seven years.

At that time the road from Porterville to Springville, on leaving the former Indian Reservation buildings—now the Alta Vista school grounds—passed directly east over the low ridge extending southeast from Rocky Hill; this caused a steep descent on the eastern side of the ridge, up which the magnesite from Success must be hauled. Mr. Bartlett got the road changed to skirt the hill, nearer the course of Pioneer ditch and the river, where there are curves but no steep hills. Then, still having the problem of the tractor, he looked at the Porterville Northeastern Railroad.

This railroad was built by a company formed in 1909 (says Menefee, writing in 1913) "with the avowed purpose of constructing a railroad from Tulare City to the town of Springville by way of Woodville and Porterville. The completion of the portion between Porterville and Springville was celebrated on September 9, 1911."

F. U. Nofziger, the president of this company, was able to get right-of-way and construction done. He and an older brother had come to California about 1899 and had been in the lumber - milling business in the Los Angeles area. About 1907, F. U. Nofziger joined Frank Boole in operating the lumber mill at Dillonwood.

One purpose of a railroad to Springville was getting lumber out to the mainline Southern Pacific railroad. It also served the Talbot orange packing-house at Clavicle and other packing-houses at Success. The road would be acceptable to the Southern Pacific as a feeder for its line through Porterville. According to records of that company, "the Southern Pacific Company became the operator of the Porterville Northeastern Railroad on or about April 1, 1912" although the final "conveyance" was four years later; and the deed of the purchase was recorded in 1934.

(W. E. Easterman, district superintendent of the S. P. R. R. Co. at Bakersfield who gave this information, states also that the railway line that came into Porterville in 1888 was built on the proposed route of the Stockton and Tulare Railroad, which was bought and consolidated with the Southern Pacific in 1888.) Wm. Hall of Porterville was locomotive engineer on the passenger train to Springville in 1914. (He entered the Southern Pacific service in 1904 as fireman at \$1.50 a day, and retired in 1952 while earning more than \$13 a day as engineer.)

Roy A. Hill of Porterville was the Southern Pacific agent at Springville from 1914 to 1917. The rates were published under the name of the Porterville Northeastern Railroad. There was a good freight traffic and daily passenger accommodation. At that time Porterville had two daily passenger trains, coming and going to Fresno or San Francisco. (Regular passenger service was discontinued Oct. 2, 1940.)

Mr. Bartlett plotted on paper a spur road from the Porterville Northeastern to his magnesite works on Success hill, using an old canal line, before the Southern Pacific took over; then he got the Southern Pacific agent to look at the mines, actually a hammer-in-hand examination. The spur road was granted; and Mr. Bartlett got the rights-of-way.

The Magnesite spur was placed in operation November 15, 1912. One difficulty encountered in the construction was a ridge near the river which the railroad construction crew attempted to cut through by the long process of hand labor, until Mr. Bartlett got the engineer's permission to allow wages (\$5.00 at top a day instead of \$2.00) with the understanding that the work would be done in ten days by foreman from his mine, Val Romeri (of 17 years experience with Mr. Bartlett) and a blasting crew of three helpers. The railroad foreman's job would be to handle the "muck." When the top of the ridge was reached Mr. Bartlett told Val Romeri; "You know how to lift magnesite and shake it up for easy mining. This is different. Put in extra, an extra box of Judson in the 23-footers. I want you to decorate the landscape and save that foreman a lot of muck-scraping."

Another trouble came with the bridges across the Tule and South Tule, brought to consideration by Origen Wilcox, over whose land the road ran to the river, and whose doubt and disapproval were evident as he watched the preparation for the bridges. Mr. Bartlett went to interview him and was shown a picture of the river in flood to the top of a landmark tree-stump; that raised the bridge higher than the engineer had planned. The following winter was again a wet one. The South Tule washed around the miners' little village of Magnesite; and bridges that the miners didn't guard were partly washed out at much expense to the Railroad company.

The Magnesite Spur was lengthened in 1916 to help accommodate the Adams mine; and another spur (the Pernu) was run from the Porterville Northeastern northward to the rock quarry, in 1917. With the oiling and paving of highways, just before and after the First World War, both the passenger and freight traffic fell off from the railroad. If lumber must be trucked out of the mountains it was not much farther to bring it on to the S. P. line through Porterville.

"The line between Springville and Success was abandoned piecemeal—to Clavicle in 1935, and from Clavicle to Success in 1942. The Magnesite Spur and its continuation, Hoaton spur, were abandoned in December, 1934, because the magnesite mines closed down; and the Pernu spur to the granite rock quarry was abandoned in 1941 when commercial operation of the quarry ceased."

Charles and Wallace Witt were among the contractors to remove the tracks in 1934-35; the rails went for scrap-iron. Although of short duration, the Porterville Northeastern railroad had served the development of industry and agriculture in the Porterville area.

MINERALS FOUND IN TULARE COUNTY

(Taken from Mineral Commodities of California, Division of Mines, Ferry Building, San Francisco)

Gold (Many Deposits)	Californite
Silver (Many Deposits)	Chromite
Barite	Copper
Crushed and Broken Stone — (Commercial Quantity)	Feldspar
Flourspar (Commercial Quantity)	
Natural Gas (Commercial Quantity)	
Petroleum (Commercial Quantity)	
Sand and Gravel (Commercial Quantity)	
Tungsten (Commercial Quantity)	
Magnesite	Soapstone
Nephrite	Zinc
Nickeliferous Laterite	Bituminous Rock
Quartz Crystal	
Semi-Precious Stone	
Christophase (2 Deposits in County)	Venice Hill and Fountain Springs.

For more detail on minerals found in Tulare County call on the Tulare County Chamber of Commerce.

A LITTLE ABOUT SOME TULARE COUNTY CEMETERIES

The Wilson Cemetery located about three and one-half miles directly south of Dinuba, was established in 1883.

The Exeter Cemetery was established as a result of the burial of Mrs. E. D. Maxon on the family property in 1875.

The Tulare District Cemetery goes back to 1868, with the oldest complete record being of a burial in 1871. One of the most interesting burials in this Cemetery is that of Colonel Orlando Moore, one of the four persons from the Civil War that the United States Congress has honored by decreeing that the American Flag is to fly over his grave at all times day and night. Relatives still provide such flags.

Tex Rankin, one of the real pioneers of aviation, is also buried there.

The Visalia Cemetery was set up in 1854 on Race, Locust and Murray Streets. This was moved in 1863 to its present location. Older records are lost, but a complete record exists from 1875.

Cemeteries are located at Tagus Ranch, Stokes Cemetery, Elbow Creek, the latter having also been known as Lone Oak Tree Cemetery, with the earliest marked grave being 1863 (Crowley Family).

Other Cemeteries are at Eshom Valley, Three Rivers, where Major Burnham is buried, Woodlake, the early name of which is the Antelope Valley.

The remains of Horace Whitaker are buried in Whitaker Forest.

Deep Creek is one of the earliest cemeteries, having been set aside as such in 1859.

The Kaweah Colony Cemetery is north of Redstone Park, and it is understood there are also four burials on the Colony Mill Road.

In Yokohl Valley is Jim Street's grave, but it is reported there were nine more burials there.

Traver had a Cemetery, now abandoned but fenced in and owned by Tulare County.

The Tulare County Cemetery is another early burial place but the bodies were taken up in 1904 and removed to other sites.

It is reported that James Barton was buried at Lone Tree Cemetery.

It is reported that there was a burial ground on the old Archer place between Slick Rock and Drum Valley.

Some other little known Cemeteries of the County are Vandalia, Plano, White River, Cramer, Hubbs (Springville), Crabtree, Boothill at White River, Lone Tree, Mt. View School, McDonald, Shelby-Pepper, Templeton, Kaweah, Frazier Valley.

The Wilcox Cemetery on the Tule River at the mouth of the South Fork, was established in 1856. This cemetery is being removed to higher ground to make room for the lake behind Success Dam.

The Hamilton Cemetery about five miles north-east of Exeter is one of the oldest burial grounds in that section.

The Crabtree Cemetery, sometimes called the Globe Cemetery, lies one-half mile south of the old Globe Church. It contains about 70 graves and was

probably begun at the death of Newton Crabtree's mother in 1875 or earlier.

The Cramer, or Mt. View Cemetery, is in the west part of the valley of the North Tule. The oldest marked grave in this Cemetery is dated January 18, 1881.

The Hubbs or Springville Cemetery was begun by Jas. R. Hubbs at the death of his daughter in 1889.

White River Cemetery, formerly known as Tailholt, contains graves placed there as early as 1877 or 1878. Additional data regarding this cemetery will be found in an account of this community on another page in this book.

The Flagg-Webb Families Plot is located on the homestead of Sam Webb near the northern end of the valley of the North Tule and very near the River and Cramer Creek. The earliest marked grave in this Cemetery bears the date of 1897.

Isolated Graves in the Valley of the North Tule

Crook and Ilanstone and Walker graves on the Wm. Gooding place. This burial plot is in the Denison School District near the southeast point of Battle Mountain. It is 1/8 mile north and west of the old Wm. Goodin house near the Crooks gate; that is a half mile above and west of the road. The oldest grave known there was that of Wiley Crook who died about 1885 as an old man.

Hayes or Haynes graves on the Dr. Morrill place. This place is also called the old Slocum place where four members of a Hayes or Haynes family were buried. A picket fence marks the plot.

Northrup Graves on the Benjamin Harper place. Three Northrup children died about 1903 or 1906 of diphtheria and the parents made coffins and neighbors took them to the hillside and buried them.

Joe Street who owned the Griswold place, about two miles above the Tule River crossing at Milo, was buried on the hillside where his dog had been buried, it being his request that he be buried near that of his best friend.

The Frazier Valley Cemetery was started by a diphtheria epidemic in the early summer of 1882. This cemetery contains the remains of several prominent families in that area.

Vandalia Cemetery. This is probably the oldest cemetery in the southern part of Tulare County, with the oldest grave of an infant child who died May 5, 1864.

The Porterville Cemetery was established April 29, 1878.

St. Anne's Cemetery, formerly known as the Porterville Catholic Cemetery, is located three-fourths of a mile west of Highway 65 on the road next south of Poplar Avenue. The first grave of record here bears the date of 1909.

There are many family burial grounds throughout the County, some of which are still marked in some manner, while others are unmarked for various reasons. One of the oldest of these is near Milo where Jacob Cramer settled in 1863. On the edge of Coho Valley there is a family burying ground on the old Shelby Pepper ranch, that seems to have been started to accommodate the neighbors. The first burial was probably that of Peter Pinnell who

died in 1878. His grave is within a fence made of iron pipe which is kept painted white by the descendants of his son, Tom, of Bakersfield. Shelby Pepper was a pioneer of the White River section; he is said to have had a grist mill somewhere above there which was washed away by the floods of 1862. According to the stone in the burial plot he died on July 17, 1894, at the age of 77.

A short distance above Springville, on the road to Rancheria, there is a family burying ground on the old Joseph Duncan ranch. It was set aside as a family burial plot at the death of Mrs. Duncan at the beginning of the century. Joseph Duncan, a pioneer of 1871, died in 1905. This plot was also used by the McDonald family.

OIL AND GAS FIELDS IN TULARE COUNTY DEER CREEK OIL FIELD

In Southeastern Tulare County

(Information supplied by State of California, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas)

To the east of the town of Terra Bella there were several wells completed in Sec. 35 during the 30's, none of which produced in commercial quantities. The last of these was abandoned in 1954 and the total production from 45 proved acres aggregated only 17,651 barrels of oil.

The Deer Creek Oil Field is located near the town

of Terra Bella in southeastern Tulare County. It is situated in Sections 22 and 27, T. 22 S., R. 27 E., M. D. B. & M., and was discovered on December 13, 1954 with the completion of McGreavy & Neary Oil Company (now The Southwest Foundation) well No. "Rhoads" 1, Sec. 22. The first completion in the immediate area was Congress Petroleum Company well No. 1 completed in December of 1930, but no extensive drilling was done until the completion of The Southwest Foundation well. At present there are 22 producing wells in a proven area of 80 acres. The cumulative production as of December 31, 1957 is 228,788 barrels of oil.

TRICO GAS FIELD

In Southwestern Tulare County

About 80% of the Trico Gas Field is located in the southwest portion of Tulare County. Other portions of the field lie in both Kings and Kern Counties. Trico Oil and Gas Company discovered the field in November 1934 with the completion of well No. 2 in Sec 3, T. 25 S., R. 23 E., M. D. B. & M., Kern County. Through December 31, 1957, the total production from the field was 116,732,976 Mcf. of gas. There has been no oil produced. The estimated gas reserves are 138,454,156 Mcf.

To date there are no other producing wells in Tulare County.

CRYSTAL CAVE IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

(By Frank R. Oberhansley)

Located some nine miles west of Giant Forest and reached by a beautiful half-mile trail is a small but exceptionally well preserved marble cave. This cave, discovered in 1918 by A. L. Medley of Exeter while fishing on Cascade Creek, has always been under Park Service jurisdiction, with the result that a trip today through the cave reveals an unspoiled and unexploited cavern complete with all manner of cave decorations. Not the least of the attractions is the underground stream flowing through the cave and the story it reveals of the formation of Crystal Cave as interpreted by the competent ranger-naturalists. Beautiful wild flowers together with Cave Falls make the short hike to the cave entrance most enjoyable.

Crystal Cave is only open to the public during the summer season. Tourists should check with rangers before making the trip as a steel door bars the entrance when guides are not present.

While descending the trail into the narrow wooded ravine of Cascade Creek you may be curious to know who first scrambled over the rocks and through the brush to reach this beautiful glade. As might be expected, two trout fishermen, C. M. Webster and A. L. Medley, both employees of the National Park Service at the time, were the first to reach this spot and discover the entrance to Crystal Cave. This event occurred on April 28, 1918, almost 28 years after the area had been established as the second national park.

Walter Fry, then Superintendent, took immediate interest in this new discovery and assisted in the exploration of the cavern. Convinced of its scenic and scientific value, he ordered the construction of a log barricade across the entrance to protect its fragile beauty from vandals. Development for public use was delayed about 20 years until Congressman Albert E. Carter, who was born and reared in the Three Rivers community, made special provision for this project in the Interior appropriation bill. On May 29, 1940, after two years of work by the Civilian Conservation Corps, supplementing developments accomplished with regularly appropriated funds, Crystal Cave was opened to the public.

There are many caves that surpass Crystal Cave in size and beauty, but none of them has a more interesting approach.

A Trip Through The Cave

The entrance to the cave is a beautiful natural arch 30 feet wide and 16 feet high. A good trail 1,600 feet long provides access to the most scenic parts of the cavern. Since the first 500 feet are retraced on the return trip the total distance traveled underground is nearly one-half mile. In side rooms adjoining the entrance, a light generator and rest rooms have been installed. Thirty feet inside the entrance, an appropriate wrought iron gate resembling a huge spider web forms an effective barricade. The cave is illuminated with indirect white light, and the wires and fixtures are so well con-

cealed that they are not noticeable from the trail. There is good ventilation throughout, and the temperature never varies more than two degrees from the normal of fifty degrees.

The entrance leads directly into a large room some twenty feet in width and one hundred sixty feet long, with average height of about nine feet. A flat ledge about four feet high projects from the east wall almost ten feet into the room, and beneath it there is a shelf two feet high. The cave floor beneath this shelf is visible through small natural windows dissolved in the marble, and is seen to slope down toward the east wall where the cave stream is concealed in a deep marble trench. The ceiling is irregular in pattern with grotesque solution remnants of marble and massive deposits of dripstone pointing downward. There also are several small vertical shafts in the ceiling, commonly used as nesting sites by canyon wrens.

Cave Decorations

Some scenic features of the cave are the oddly-shaped remnants of undissolved bedrock extending from ceilings, walls and floors. These are called solution remnants. Another kind of rock is formed when percolating ground water reaches the cave openings. Here some of the water may evaporate and lose some of its dissolved carbon dioxide. In this process dissolved calcium carbonate (from the marble) is redeposited. This gray or white material in its various forms is called dripstone. Some of the forms it may take are:

Stalactites. Icicle-like formations suspended from the ceilings and ledges, commonly having a small tube in the center.

Stalagmites. Frequently built up from the floor by dripping water. They resemble stalactites but are usually thicker and blunt at the end.

Columns. Formed when the above-named features join.

Helictes. Irregular branching growths extending in various directions in defiance of gravity.

Curtains or Draperies. Thin, blade-like deposits extending from walls, or cascading in folds from ledges as curved double-edge stalactites, terminating in single, sharp points.

Flowstone. Coating of cake frosting-like deposits of dripstone.

Rimstone. Coral-like dams of ruffled dripstone enclosing basins arranged in a cascading series. Formed by evaporation of water around margins of pools.

Pisolites or cave pearls. Limestone concretions about the size of peas formed in flowstone basins around particles of sand by dripping water.

In addition to the above, there are many slopes in the caves adorned with glittering deposits of calcite crystals. Most of these features are pointed out in the first room.

Unexplored Grotto

Ninety feet from the entrance, an interesting side chamber branches off to the west. This passage is about three feet wide and filled with quiet water from an unknown depth to within three feet of the

ceiling. It is blocked from the main entrance room by a mound of clay covered with flowstone, and indicates that a different type of circulation formerly existed within the cave. The passage has never been explored, but as far as it is possible to see into it by flashlight there is a maze of weird marble projections both above and below water, and myriads of beautiful stalactites directly above the water.

The trail from the entrance room follows beside the stream through a high, narrow passageway beautifully adorned with a variety of stalactites. Here, also, are good examples of coral-like growths in the rimstone basins and stone nests containing calcite eggs, or pisolites. This passage narrows to a small opening about three feet wide and ten feet high near the **Junction Room**. There is usually a breeze through this opening—blowing outward when the temperature outdoors is warmer than the cave. When air outside is cooler than 48 degrees the direction of ventilation is reversed. A moment of reflection will answer your question—"Why does this take place?"

Clough Cave

On The South Fork of the Kaweah River

Clough Cave in Sequoia National Park was discovered on April 6, 1885 by William O. Clough, a prospector, who shortly thereafter attempted to open the cave to the public. Lacking the necessary protection, however, the cave soon became the victim of ruthless name-scratchers and souvenir hunters, with the result that there is little of beauty left in the cave to tell today. It consists primarily of one long passage entering into the bluff of the North Wall of the canyon of the Kaweah River at an elevation of 3500 feet, the entrance being situated about 400 feet above the river bottom. This passage measures 463 feet long and at its end doubles back upon itself in the form of a short loop. Broken speleothems are widespread throughout - stalactites, stumpy stalagmites, helictites, columns, flowstone, and cave coral, a few of which are moist today. Most noteworthy, however, are its floors of rimstone formed upon fine sediments, which tilt inward toward the mountain, preserving, in a most elaborate way, the original contour of the sand and soil. Few striking speleogens are present, and none indicative of flow under either phreatic or vadose conditions have been observed. The cave apparently dissolved out under the action of slowly circulating water along a prominent joint structure.

Geologic History

The cave being located below the local Big Springs flat - an extra-polation of the Chagoopa Erosion Surface as discussed in the previous sections, it is probably part of a general South Fork phreatic system, of which Soldier's Cave is a part. This would indicate its solution during pliocene or earlier, and its dissection by the River sometime after the early Pleistocene Uplift. Other smaller caves in the same bluff are apparently genetically related. Since the cave lies above the level of any river terraces of glacial outwash, we may expect it to have been little influenced by the ice advances,

except for variability of rate of deposition of calcite; and, indeed, no sediments which one might construe to be glacial in origin are present within. We may then summarize the calendar of events taking place in Clough Cave as follows:

1. Phreatic solution during Pliocene or earlier, contemporaneous with development of the Chagoopa erosion surface. Cave partially or totally filled with soil carried by phreatic waters in suspension.

2. Uplift during early Pleistocene, followed by dissection of canyon below cave. Passage drained of water and part of fill, the remainder compacted by settlements.

3. Drillage and overflow produced speleothems, whose maximum formation took place at the time of the pluvial periods accompanying the glacial advances. No glacial gravels washed in in any quantity. Coating of floor sediments by rimstone.

4. Since last pluvial epoch, little deposition has taken place, and the speleothems remain for the most part dry. Here and there, however, rejuvenation does occur, forming a pure white stalactite on the stump of a massive ancient individual.

MEN WHO DISCOVERED CAVES MEET VIOLENT DEATHS IN MOUNTAINS THEY LOVED SO MUCH

It is of more than passing interest to note that William O. Clough, discoverer of Clough's Cave on the South Fork of the Kaweah River and Put Boyden, discoverer of Boyden's Cave on the South Fork of the Kings River, died violent deaths due to the elements which they both knew and respected, but which each tempted once too often.

William O. Clough died during the winter of 1917 at Mineral King where he was employed by the Mt. Whitney Power Company to close the gates on the several dams owned by the company to hold the winter run-off of water. This work was accomplished each fall just prior to the winter snow fall.

During the fall of 1917, Mr. Clough made it known he would remain in Mineral King throughout the winter to observe nature in the raw. Snow falls to a depth of more than 20 feet in this canyon during some winters.

When Mr. Clough failed to show up in the spring of 1918 a search was made by Isaac Putnam, a nephew of the missing man; Jason Barton and Harrison Maxom of Three Rivers. The May 9, 1918, issue of the Exeter Sun states these men found Mr. Clough's diary with the last entry made on November 2nd, 1917, showing he had been working the Anna Fox mine each day.

It must be presumed that on November 3rd, 1917, Mr. Clough started for Franklin Lake to set the gates, as a few bones were discovered on the trail - all that remained of the old gentleman. As several weeks of good weather remained in the mountains that fall it is also presumed that Mr. Clough met with an accident that prevented him from returning to his cabin or that he suffered a heart attack and died on the trail.

Put Boyden met his death on the trail during Christmas week of 1915.

Mr. Boyden had a camp in the mountains and this winter planned to spend New Years with Ramero, an Italian friend. However, a search was started for Boyden Christmas week when Boyden's dog arrived at Camp Six one night without his master. A storm was raging in the mountains that night and searchers had to wait for daylight when the storm let up. An extensive search of several days failed and the body of Mr. Boyden was not found until the following spring. He was buried near the trail where his friends had found him.

PUT BOYDEN AND HIS DISCOVERY OF BOYDEN CAVE

(By Julian Olmsted)

On the second Sunday in June, 1907, Put Boyden was fishing along the Kings River. Boyden was a prospector who lived at Hume and had a small cabin in the Kings River Canyon. That day as Boyden was fishing, he noticed an opening in the side of the west canyon wall. There are two stories of how he happened to see the opening in the wall. One is that he climbed a tree along the river bank, and the other is that he climbed the canyon wall on the east side. The last version is the more probable of the two.

When Boyden saw the opening in the wall, he climbed up to it and found it to be the entrance of a limestone cave. Boyden saw the commercial possibilities in the cave and wanted to get a claim on the land in order that he might develop the place commercially. He consulted Denver S. Church, District Attorney of Fresno County, to find if he could get a legal claim on the cave. Because of the public land laws of the state, he was unable to stake a claim on the cave itself. Consequently, he and Church attempted to get a mining claim on the land. Boyden spent some time attempting to find ore in the vicinity of the cave but he was able to find only a small amount of copper.

Put Boyden spent a great deal of his time in the Kings River Canyon and felt that the cave should someday be open to the public. He also predicted that a road would be built through the canyon in time to come.

INFORMATION ON BOYDEN CAVE

(By Bob Grantier — 1937)

Location:

Boyden Cave is situated in the Windy Cliffs, at the north end of Sequoia Ridge, near the south bank of the Kings River. It is 18 miles from Hume Lake and approximately that distance from General Grant Park, near what is at present the end of the Kings River Highway. According to present plans, when the Kings River Highway is completed the cave will be about 11 miles from the end of that highway. The cave is 150 yards from the parking lot at the present end of the highway, and 125 feet above the bed of the Kings River.

Size:

Following the path along which visitors are conducted, one traverses a distance of about 1000 feet each way. In addition to the main course of the

cave, there are a number of side passages which materially increase the total size of the cave system.

The largest single chamber is an estimated 25 feet in height, 30 feet in width, and between 40 and 50 feet in length.

Miscellaneous facts:

The temperature of the cave is of unfailing interest to visitors fresh from the heat of the valley. A thermometer which hangs on the wall just beyond the shoot-the-chutes has registered a constant 52 degrees ever since it was installed.

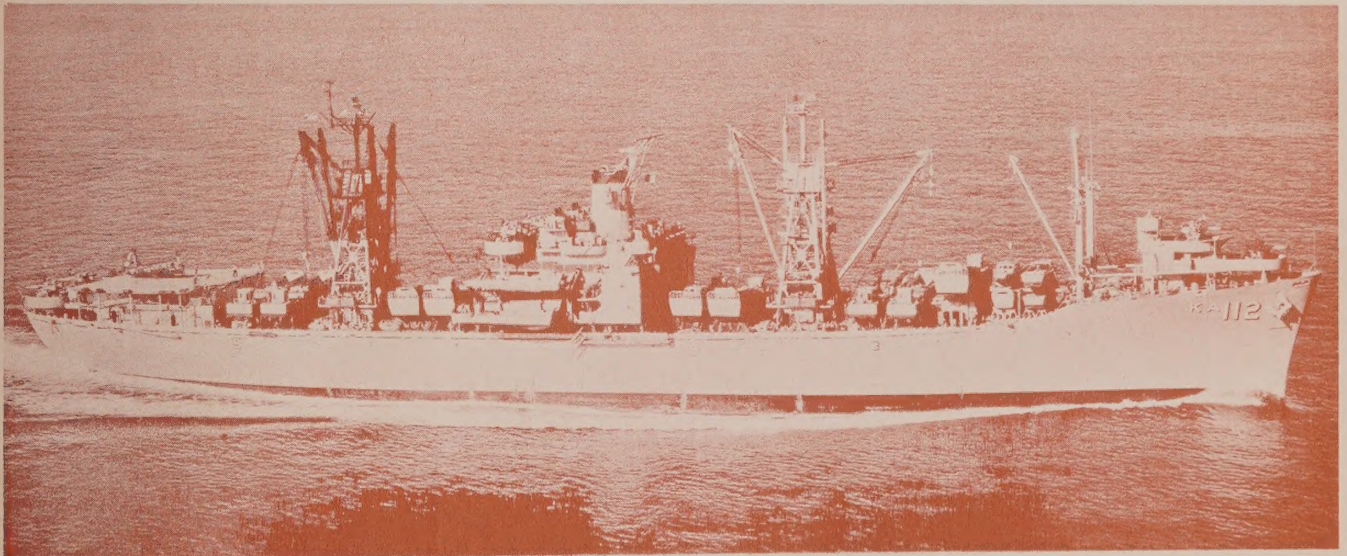
There are no evidences of previous habitation of the cave except by Put Boyden. No Indian relics have been found in the cave, and there is no evidence that the Indians of the region knew of its existence.

There is no animal life within the cave. Curiously, the cave seems completely free of bats. There are no snakes, though snakes are found in the vicinity. Lack of bones or other remains indicates that no animals have at any time used the cave.

A considerable stream runs throughout the length

of the cave in May and June. Toward the end of June of this year, the stream dried up through about one half of the cave, and through the rest of the cave it ran less freely than before, probably through a lowering of the water table at its source. The stream is apparently fed by underground springs above the cave, and empties into the Kings River at some point below the water line.

There are several passageways through which visitors are not customarily taken. All of these which will admit the body of a man have been explored, but all of them either deadend or run back into the main course of the cave system. There must be, however, air passages which go to the surface of the ground, for the air even at the back of the cave is constantly fresh. There may be further caverns past the point where progress is at present cut off by a fall of granite, but blasting or prying to get to them is work for experts. There are known to be other caverns in the Windy Cliffs and further up the South Fork, but they are so high as to be practically inaccessible.



U.S.S. TULARE (AKA 112)

Commissioning Ceremony held January 12, 1956 at Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, Shipbuilding Division, San Francisco, California.

The U.S.S. TULARE was constructed by the Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, San Francisco, California, under contract to the U. S. Maritime Administration. Her keel was laid 16 February 1953, and she was christened EVERGREEN MARINER and launched on 22 December 1953. Miss Carolyn Knight, daughter of California Governor Goodwin C. Knight, was the vessel's sponsor.

Before the vessel was delivered to the Maritime Administration, the U. S. Navy contracted with the Administration for her conversion to a prototype attack cargo transport (amphibious). The design for conversion was accomplished by Gibbs and Cox Company, New York City, under contract to the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department. On 10 June 1954

the Maritime Administration awarded the contract for conversion to the Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, Shipbuilding Division. The builder's trial was conducted 30 November 1955, and the acceptance trials were conducted 7 and 8 December 1955.

The TULARE is the largest and fastest attack cargo transport (amphibious) in the fleet. This ship is unique in that she is the only vessel of her type equipped with a platform to receive helicopters for off-loading of urgent cargo. In addition, she has larger cargo carrying capacity and has three booms capable of sixty-ton lifts. Her defensive firepower is heaviest in the amphibious troop and cargo carriers, and is controlled by the latest fire-control equipment.

TULARE is rated at 18,000 tons with a length of 564 feet and a beam of 76 feet. Her speed is in excess of 22 knots.

The ship is named in honor of Tulare County, California, a county in the south central section of the state. The name Tulare is derived from the word "tule," a species of large bullrush. During the sixteenth century when California was a colonial possession of Spain the name Tulare was given to what is today the entire San Joaquin Valley. She is the first vessel in naval history to be so named.

Machinist's Mate Third Class Deon K. Shelton of Exeter, Tulare County, was the only member of the complement of approximately 500 officers and men who came from the County for which the ship is named.



The following wording is contained on a bronze plaque presented by the County of Tulare

TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW
USS TULARE
WISHING THEM SMOOTH SAILING, GODSPEED
AND SAFE RETURN FROM THEIR VOYAGES
ON THE SEVEN SEAS.

THIS PLAQUE IS PRESENTED BY THE
COUNTY OF TULARE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FOR WHICH THE SHIP WAS NAMED ON THE
OCCASION OF HER COMMISSIONING

The above plaque was presented the officers and men of the U.S.S. TULARE in a formal ceremony Tuesday, October 28, 1958, on the eve of the ship's departure from San Diego for a cruise to the West Pacific. Supervisor John R. Longley of the Fifth District made the formal presentation to Captain J. B. Rutter, Jr., Commanding, at which time Captain H. E. Baker (Commodore), Amphibious Squadron Three, was a special guest to witness the ceremony. W. S. Clawson, Secretary-Manager of the Tulare County Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the Fifth District Supervisor.

TULARE COUNTY SHIP ADOPTS COUNTY IN OFFICIAL INSIGNIA (1959)

Tulare County's pride of the U. S. Navy, the U.S.S. TULARE (AKA 112), is now equipped to sail the seven seas while flying an insignia which will advertise Tulare County to the world.

The designers of the insignia envisioned the resources of our nation, represented by the resources of "our" County, as a fundamental source of strength; the General Sherman Tree, being the largest living thing on earth, represents the U.S.S. TULARE, the largest ship of its class in the United States Navy; the Tridents of Neptune represents sea power which, the people of the Navy are convinced is rapidly increasing in this, the nuclear age. The Latin phrase Ex Tridente-Pax aptly expresses the



Navy's conviction that "From Sea Power—Peace".

Captain J. B. Rutter, Jr., Commander of the U.S.S. TULARE, has informed the Tulare County Chamber of Commerce that the insignia has been approved by the Commander, Amphibious Force, United States Pacific Fleet.

The people of Tulare County are justly proud of this fine ship and its complement of 365 officers and men who find a common bond of friendship with all the people of the County who have shown an interest in the ship which was named for our County by the United States Navy when launched about three years ago.

Residents of the County will be made most welcome aboard by first communicating with the Commanding Officer at the ship's home port in San Diego Bay. Of necessity only small groups can be accommodated on such visitations.

FIRST COUNTY FAIR PRESENTED IN 1893

Ford A. Chatters, editor and publisher of the *Lindsay Gazette*, somewhere in the archives, ran across a copy of the "Rules and Regulations and Premium List of the First Annual Fair of the 43rd Agricultural District," which he has presented to the museum. This district comprised Tulare and Kings counties. The latter had just been created, largely from Tulare County. The first fair was held October 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1893.

Horse racing was emphasized even more in 1893 than now and purses varied from \$50 to \$150 for the four races that were run each day, with a sweepstakes on the final day, free for all stallion trotters, with a purse of \$200. Most of the races were for trotters with a few pacing and running races. All were sulkey races—no riding.

Premiums were offered for an extensive list of exhibits of livestock, with prizes of five to ten dollars. In most other departments such as poultry, machinery, home needlework, art, fruits, vegetables, flowers, dairy products, etc., the usual prize was one or two dollars with a considerable list that merited only a "diploma." It is worthy of note however that the "Best bale of California cotton, not less than 400 pounds, by the producer," was entitled to \$5.00. Apparently bootlegging was not a big worry because home brandy manufacturers were invited to exhibit "Best still (Working still, not model)" to be rewarded with a diploma.

Equally as interesting as the official program are the advertisements in the little book. W. F. Ingwerson claimed to be the leading dealer in harness, saddles, whips and specialized in Sunset Enamel leather dressing and Bonner's Horse Cleaner. L. Gartman did carriage and sign painting, graining and paper-hanging. H. S. Meyer was wholesale and retail dealer in Wieland's Extra Pale, United States, Frederickburg and Chicago Beer. Doran was the leading photographer, with the very latest in backgrounds and accessories. H. G. Anderson bored artesian wells and manufactured well casing. M. B. Melone did general blacksmithing but specialized in expert horse-shoeing. J. R. Coats was proprietor of the Tulare Foundry and Machine Shop. He built Horse-mowers at \$35.00 to \$75.00 and Windmills at \$65.00 to \$100.00. The Grand Hotel on Front Street claimed to be the "only first class hotel in Tulare." The Register would please you if you wanted a newspaper, "not an organ grinding out the music set by a central cabal. It had opinions of its own," and did all kinds of printing.

Brady and Blythe were land and insurance agents and C. R. Scott had money to loan in any sum from \$250.00 to \$50,000.00 at interest from 7½ to 9 per cent. J. F. Bollier and Forest L. Alford were attorneys. The Dexter Stables ran a general livery but "Boarding, Breaking and Training horses" was a specialty. J. F. Vanskiver was dealer in poultry, eggs, grain, wool and hides. Tulare also had a business college and short hand institute of which J. W. Evans was principal.

The Board of Directors of the Fair was W. B. Cart-

mill, A. P. Merritt and E. D. Castle of Tulare City; Capt. J. Hayes, Poplar; Honorable G. S. Berry, Lindsay (sic); J. Harrel, H. P. Perkins, Visalia and G. A. Dodge, Hanford.

New Fair Grounds Acquired

In 1918 the Tulare Chamber of Commerce acquired a large tract of land on the south city limits and established the fair on what has been the site ever since. About \$10,000 in buildings marked the opening of this new fair which was operated with funds of the chamber, plus some money received from the state for premiums.

That first year the attendance was about 7,500 people.

The Tulare County Fair continued under this management until June 30, 1936, when the 24th District Agricultural Association was formed with a board of directors operating under provisions set up by the State of California.

On April 8, 1937, a forty year lease agreement was made between the 24th District Agricultural Association and the Tulare Chamber of Commerce, whereby the Agricultural Association operates the fair.

Kings County was a part of the original 24th District Agricultural Association, but did not participate actively until 1940.

Kings County Sets Up Own Fair

On September 19, 1947, the people of Kings County withdrew from the Tulare County group and set up their own fair on grounds near the county seat city of Hanford.

A. J. Elliott first became manager of the Tulare County Fair in 1929 and has held that position continuously ever since.

The physical property of the Tulare County Fair is now valued at \$1,157,475.00 and the attendance in 1958 was 105,400. The fair has grown steadily from year to year both in value of its physical properties and interest as shown by the steady increase in attendance.

The Tulare County Chamber of Commerce and the Sun Maid Raisin Growers of California participate jointly in the fair each year by conducting a Raisin Pie Contest with cups and ribbons being awarded winners in the various categories. A large sweepstakes gold cup is held by the first place winner for one year, when it passes to the successor. The smaller gold cups and the ribbons are retained by those who are chosen as the best pie bakers.

TULARE COUNTY JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW AND COMMUNITY FAIR — PORTERVILLE

(By Bill Rodgers — The Farm Tribune, Porterville)

This Fair is now in its 12th year; it is the largest event of its kind in the state that operates without aid of state funds. The first two fairs were underwritten to the extent of \$500 by the merchants committee of the Porterville Chamber of Commerce. (We did not have to use the money). The Fair was then

incorporated as a separate unit. However, the Porterville Chamber of Commerce can name two directors to the Fair board.

During its 12 years the Fair has accumulated property in the form of a display building, livestock facilities and other equipment with a replacement value of \$64,000. (This is an accurate figure that we developed just recently for our insurance company.)

The Fair is completely out of debt, paying off its last note following the 1958 fair.

For its first two years the Fair was held on the Porterville High School grounds; it then was staged for one year at the Rocky Hill arena east of town. After that, a permanent installation was started on city property, adjacent to the city ball park, which gave the Fair the use of the ball park area and ball park lights, in addition to the actual fair area used for commercial exhibits and livestock barns.

It is a non-profit corporation, with the primary purpose of providing an event in which 4-H club members and Future Farmers of the Porterville and Strathmore high school districts can show and sell their project animals. In addition, the Fair has about 100 commercial spaces, which are sold annually to local business firms, and several food concession spaces that are taken each year by local organizations.

A professional outdoor show is presented each night of the Fair in front of the grandstand. Admission has always been \$1.00 for adults, with scaled down children's prices, which includes everything. We believe this represents the biggest dollar's worth of entertainment in America.

The Fair plays for three days and three nights each year. An estimated 5,000 man-hours of donated labor went into the display building; materials have

been purchased at cost; many cash donations have been received by the Fair.

Because the Porterville Fair has been developed, because so many people have had, and still have as a community event with state money, a hand in it, it represents a really fine "common ground" between city and rural residents, and there is a feeling about the fair that is completely lacking in the state-sponsored fairs - a feeling that is expressed by the general reference that people of the community make - "Our Fair."

Twelve directors, with many division chairmen, operate the Fair. In recent years it has become necessary to hire a man to handle sale of display space and program advertising because the job just got too big for volunteer help. But this man is the only paid person working for the Fair. Yet in total, not counting those persons working in commercial displays, there are more than 200 people who each year play some direct part in the Fair.

In the total picture, atmosphere of the Porterville Fair is much like the old-fashioned country fair. Friends meet, the kids have a time for themselves, the entertainment is the best available on the coast, the livestock is as good as in any show in California, the price is such that for \$5.00 a family can see everything and have a couple of hamburgers en-route.

Actually, we feel that the Porterville Fair is an excellent example of private enterprise in action, an example of what a community can do if the community really wants to do it.

We don't have fine buildings; we don't pay premium money; but we do have a fine community spirit. We feel that is important.

TULARE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY

(Data furnished by Tulare County Free Library)

This is the Central Library of a county-wide system; here we administer the branch libraries and distribute books and materials to all the libraries in the system. Within the limits of this collection, which is chiefly informational, we circulate books to county employees and other county residents who come here. However, we always refer readers to their local libraries, also.

We do reference work here to assist librarians throughout the system who cannot find the answers to their patrons' questions in their own collections. We transfer books from one library to another to fill requests and request many books from other libraries in the state. We select, order and process all the books for the system here, and plan and prepare publicity and display material.

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Book Stock	117,686	58,761	176,447
Circulation	270,617	343,620	614,237
Registered Borrowers			62,276

This system includes 40 outlets:

- 3 Affiliated Libraries
 - Porterville, Tulare, Visalia
- 13 Reading Room Branch Libraries
 - Alpaugh, Dinuba, Ducor, Exeter, Farmersville, Ivanhoe, Lindsay, Orosi, Pixley, Strathmore, Terra Bella, Tipton, Woodlake.
- 11 Stations
 - Earlimart, Grant Grove, Giant Forest, Johnsondale, Kaweah, Panorama Heights, Springville, Three Rivers, Woodville, Woodville Farm Labor Camp.
- 12 Deposits of professional books in county departments.
- 1 Central Library
 - 7,456 square feet of floor space
 - 5,091 linear feet of shelving
 - 38,957 volumes
- 1 Bookmobile
 - 24 School stops
 - 46 Community stops
- Full-time employees 25
- Part-time employees 29

RAND McNALLY
MAP OF
TULARE COUNTY

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SCALE: MILES

LEGEND

- MAIN ROADS WITHIN COUNTY
- MAIN ROADS IN ADJOINING COUNTIES
- OTHER ROADS
- RAILROADS AND STATIONS
- PAINTED KEYS CANAL
- CANALS AND DITCHES
- TOWNSHIP LINES
- SECTION LINES
- COUNTY BOUNDARIES
- RESERVATION BOUNDARIES
- RANCHO BOUNDARIES
- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES
- CITY LIMITS
- BOUNDARY OF OIL PRODUCING TERRITORY
- RIVERS AND DAMS
- AIRPORTS
- SCHOOLS
- JUDICIAL TWP BOUNDARIES
- PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS, TRAILS

INDEX MAP
RELATIVE SIZE AND POSITION
TULARE COUNTY

TULARE COUNTY ROAD AND AVENUE
NUMBERING SYSTEM
The road and avenue numbers appearing along the county border comprise of the southwest corner of the county. There is a road and avenue number for every 1/4 mile. For simplicity, every 4th road and avenue every 8 miles is indicated on the map.



RAND McNALLY
MAP OF
TULARE COUNTY

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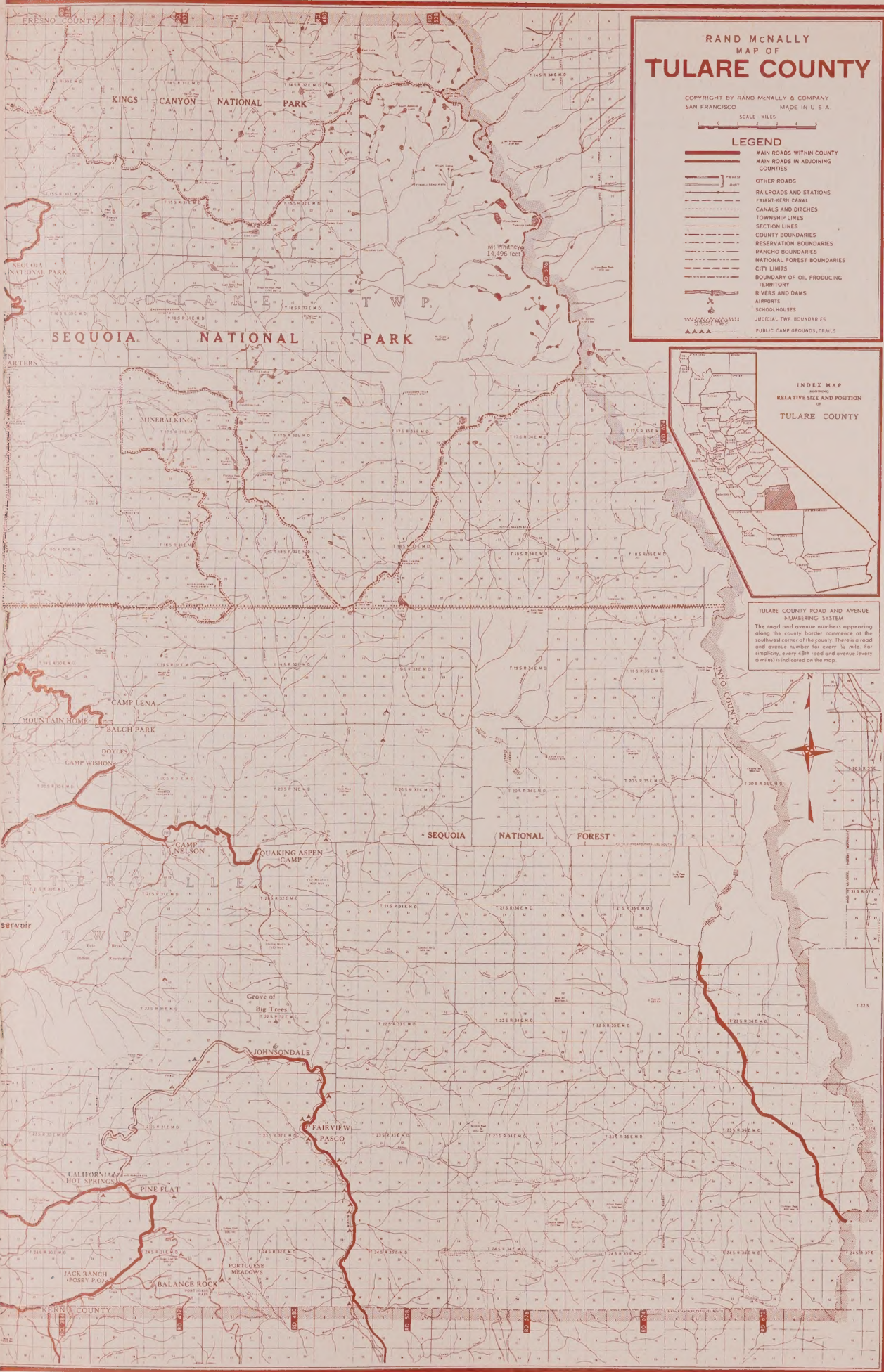
LEGEND

- MAIN ROADS WITHIN COUNTY
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- OTHER ROADS
- RAILROADS AND STATIONS
- TRAIL-HEAD CANAL
- CANALS AND DITCHES
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RELATIVE SIZE AND POSITION
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**TULARE COUNTY ROAD AND AVENUE
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GENERAL SHERMAN TREE (California Redwood - *Sequoia Gigantea*) — **The Largest Living Thing In The World**
Sequoia National Park, Tulare County, California